

The Mining Journal

RAILWAY AND COMMERCIAL GAZETTE.

FORMING A COMPLETE RECORD OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF ALL PUBLIC COMPANIES.

No. 872--Vol. XXII.]

LONDON, SATURDAY, MAY 8, 1852.

[PRICE 6D.]

SUN FOUNDRY, LEEDS.
Very IMPORTANT TO ENGINEERS, RAILWAY COMPANIES, MACHINE MAKERS,
MILLWRIGHTS, BOILERMAKERS, SMITHS, BROKERS, and OTHERS.

MR. W. KIRK is honoured with instructions from Mr. C. Todd, the eminent engineer, &c., of the Sun Foundry, Dewsbury-road, LEEDS, who is declining business on account of ill health, TO SELL, BY AUCTION, on Monday next, the 10th of May, 1852, and three following days, on the PREMISES of the SUN FOUNDRY aforesaid, all his truly valuable

PLANT, MACHINERY, TOOLS, UTENSILS, STOCK IN TRADE, &c.
Among which may be enumerated—large back geared wheel, or crank lathe, with 104 feet face plate, with two slide rests, &c.; back geared wheel lathe, with two face plates, slide rest, and traverse motion; back geared face lathe, with two face plates, traverse motion, &c.; powerful double back geared lathe, turning two railway wheels on the same axle, with four face plates, two slide rests, traversing motion, &c.; one 16-inch back geared slide lathe, with screw-cutting apparatus, &c., with 18 feet bed; one 104-inch back geared slide lathe, also for screw-cutting; one 54 inches ditto, for sliding and screw cutting; together with other valuable back geared and single speed lathes, making 14 lathes in number; boring machine, for locomotive cylinders; slotting machine, with slot 8 inches, with circular table, &c.; two upright back geared drilling machines; three upright single power drilling machines; power planing machine, 64 feet bed, will plane 3 feet long and 3 feet 6 inches wide and 2 feet 6 inches deep; ditto 44 feet bed, will plane 3 feet long and 1 foot 6 inches square; back geared screwing machine, to screw from 1 inch to 1 1/2 inch; one single-power ditto, will screw from 1 inch to 1 1/2 inch; one shearing, two planing, and one boiler-plate bending machine, double wheeled furnace, very complete set of engineers, boiler makers, smiths and foundry tools; wheel, pulley, and a large quantity of other engineering models, in wood and iron; together with the vices, files, turning tools, &c., stores of malleable iron, pig-iron, steel, new files, &c., &c.; a model kiln for vertical arch, as exhibited at the Great Exhibition, 20 feet span (designed by Mr. Todd); together with other valuable effects, full particulars of which will be given in descriptive catalogues, which are now ready, and may be had on the premises of the works as above, or at the offices of the auctioneer, 24, Princess-street, Manchester; or will be sent by post on receipt of four stamps.

N.B.—The auctioneer begs to intimate, that the concerns having been recently constructed, the whole of the plant is in very first-rate order, and the engineering tools were chiefly made by the firm of Smith, Bescock, and Tanner, of Leeds.

Sale to begin each day at Eleven o'clock in the forenoon.—Refreshments provided for purchasers.

SHARES IN VALUABLE LEAD MINES, SOUTH WALES.
Hold under the Crown, promising good Investments for Capital.

MR. C. WARTON is instructed by the Directors, pursuant to the rules of the companies, TO SELL, BY AUCTION, at the Mart, on Monday, the 17th May, at Twelve o'clock, in 44 lots, ONE HUNDRED FORFEITED SHARES in the ESGLAIR LEE MINING COMPANY, upon which 25 per share has been paid; and SIX HUNDRED and EIGHTY-FIVE FORFEITED SHARES in the SOUTH WALES MINES, consisting of Beddell, Dolwen, &c., upon which 25 per share has been paid; both mines are situated near Aberystwyth and Devil's Bridge, county of Cardigan—an excellent mining district.

Particulars may be had at the Mart; of J. A. Joseph, Esq., 3, St. John's-street, E.C.; Jamaica Coffee-house; and of Mr. C. Warton, auctioneer and estate agent, No. 38, Threadneedle-street.

TO CAPITALISTS AND OTHERS—DESIRABLE INVESTMENT.

MR. H. M. PARTRIDGE will SELL, BY AUCTION, at the Westgate House, in the town of NEWPORT, MONMOUTHSHIRE, on Tuesday, the 18th day of May, at Three o'clock in the afternoon, subject to such conditions of sale as shall be then produced, unless previously disposed of by private contract, of which due notice will be given, the undermentioned valuable LANDED and MINERAL PROPERTY, situated in the parish of MONTHUSLOVNE, in the county of MONMOUTH, within half a mile of the works at Abercarn, and very conveniently situated within a short distance of the tram roads, the canal and the turnpike-road from Abercarn to Newport; in the following lots:—

LOT 1.—All that FARM and LANDS, with convenient FARM-HOUSE and OUT-BUILDINGS, called Sych Pant and Caid-pen-rhiw Darran, containing about 61 acres, in the occupation of Mr. Joseph Phillips, as tenant thereof.

LOT 2.—All those pieces or parcels of land called Caid-dyn-bach, containing about 14 acres, in the occupation of Thomas Elias, as tenant thereof.

The above estates are copyhold of the Manor of Abercarn, and the whole of the minerals under them are unworked.

To view the respective properties, apply to the respective tenants, or to Mr. Rees Edwards, of Panthyrwgoch, near Caerleon; and for further particulars, and to treat, to the auctioneer, or to Messrs. Prothero and Fox, solicitors, Newport.

SALE OF DESIRABLE FREEHOLD PROPERTY, AND VALUABLE MANORIAL COAL FIELD, IN LITTLE NESTON, CHESHIRE.

MR. LLOYD has much satisfaction in announcing that Vere Esq., Esq., trustee to the "Cottingham or Little Neston Estate," has instructed him to sell, BY AUCTION, on Tuesday, the 25th instant, at One for Two o'clock P.M., punctually, at the Royal Hotel, in CHESTER, subject to conditions, the remaining portion, comprehending upwards of SIXTY STATUTE ACRES, of

"THE COTTINGHAM OR LITTLE NESTON ESTATE."

(The bulk having been sold at Parkgate in August last), situated in and about Little Neston, Great Neston, and Parkgate, in the county of Chester, in NINE LOTS, and in the following order:—

1.—A FIELD or CLOSE of LAND, called "the Flat Heath," measuring 5a. 2a. 29p.

2.—A FIELD or CLOSE of LAND, called "the Wood Park," and PLANTATIONS, measuring 12a. 1a.

3.—A FIELD or CLOSE of LAND, called "the Great Hall Field," measuring 15a. 3a. 20p.

4.—A FIELD or CLOSE of LAND, called "the Vicar's Hey," measuring 5a. 3a. 15p.

5.—THREE COTTAGES and GARDENS, with a detached piece of LAND, in Little Neston, measuring 1a. 20p.

6.—A gentle HOUSE or COTTAGE RESIDENCE, with Garden, Lawn, and Orchard, in Little Neston, measuring 3a. 32p.

7.—A FIELD or CLOSE of LAND, called "the Great or Big Wood Field," measuring 15a. 1a. 34p. including minerals to the depth of 30 feet, but not more.

8.—A FIELD or CLOSE of LAND, called "the Bank Hey," measuring 5a. 1a. 35p. including minerals to the depth of 30 feet, but not more.

All the foregoing Lots possess the advantage of capital sites for building purposes, as they adjoin most excellent roads, command splendid and varied views, and are within a very easy distance of Chester and Liverpool.

9.—THE OLD COLLIERY BANKS, with the MACHINE-HOUSE, LIME KILN, and SMITHY, measuring 4a. 3a. 14p. The NEW COLLIERY and BANK, measuring 2a. 15p. Together with the entirety of all BEDS and SEAMS of COAL, and other MINERALS (not being Royal Mines) within or under and at a depth of 30 feet or more below the surface of Lots 7 and 8.

And the UNDIVIDED TWO-FIFTH PARTS of the MANOR, or reputed Manor, of LITTLE NESTON, and the WASTES thereof (the remaining three fifths being the estate of the Right Hon. the Earl of Sutherland); together with the BEDS and SEAMS of COAL and other MINERALS (not being Royal minerals) within or under the same.

The Colliery is most elegantly situated on the banks of the estuary of the River Dee, thereby affording a facility for coal by sea to Ireland, the Isle of Man, and the English and Welsh coasts.

The Manorial Coal-field especially deserves the attention of capitalists, as from its great extent and proximity to the proposed Parkgate, Birkenhead, and Cheshire Junction Railway, for which a bill is now before Parliament, promoted by the London and North-Western Railway Company, in conjunction with the Chester and Holyhead Railway Company, and intended to be an independent line from Chester to Birkenhead, via Neston and Parkgate, a siding might, at a trifling outlay, be constructed (which the railway company might very judiciously be disposed to construct at their own expense) to connect it with the main line, by which the transit of coal to the thriving town of Birkenhead may be accomplished in a few minutes, while the consumption and requirements of so populous a district must necessarily ensure a continued and uninterrupted demand. The supply being most abundant, in seams of 2, 5, 6, and 7 feet respectively, may be easily rendered available. The quality of the coal is excellent, and it is held in the highest estimation, and has a preference over other coal now being consumed in Birkenhead and the locality.

Plans and particulars may be had from Messrs. Lumley, Nicholl, and Smyth, solicitors, Carey-street, Lincoln's Inn, and John Williams, Esq., solicitor, 5, Furnival's Inn, London; Messrs. Potts, Brown, and Potts, solicitors, Chester; at the principal hotels in Chester, Parkgate, and Neston; at the Mercury office, Liverpool; the Courier office, Manchester; and at the offices of the Auctioneer, Park-place, Ruthin.

TO BE SOLD, BY PRIVATE CONTRACT.

MINERAL COURT MINE AND MATERIALS.

Situate in the parish of ST. STEPHEN, within five miles of St. Austell, a rich mineral district. The materials consist of a PUMPING ENGINE, of 20-inch cylinder, with boiler, 9 tons (nearly new), 1 STAMPING ENGINE, of 18-inch cylinder, with axle, frames, and 18-heads attached, and 2 boilers, 40 fathoms of 10-inch pitwork, and 5 fms. of 6-inch pitwork, 3 horse whims, with ropes, kiddles, &c., 1 18-foot WATER WHEEL, 3 feet breast, with axle, frames, and 6-heads attached; also several tin frames, kieves, bundles, &c., together with sundry sheds, iron, timber, &c.

For a view of the same, apply to Capt. Dale, on the mine; and for further particulars to Capt. Wm. Richards, Bodrath.—Dated May 4, 1852.

TO MINING CAPITALISTS.

TO BE SOLD, BY PRIVATE TREATY, the absolute

FREEHOLD and INHERITANCE of a STRONG MINERAL GROUND, abounding in

undoubted indications of the presence of COPPER, SULPHUR, and IRON ORES, of very superior quality. The land adjoins a good turnpike road, which leads to a shipping port only five miles distant. There is abundance of water-power on the premises for working the mines. It is seldom that so favourable an opportunity is offered to the enterprising capitalist.—For particulars apply to Mr. Thomas Rawson, mining agent, Carnarvon, North Wales.

MR. JAMES CROFTS, of 4, KING-STREET, CHEAPSIDE, MINING BROKER, OFFERS his SERVICES for the PURCHASE or SALE of MINING SHARES of every description—BRITISH and FOREIGN—and not being a dealer, transacts business only for principals.

Mr. Crofts's weekly list comprises only such shares as he has actually on hand, or under control, but he may be consulted upon every description of mining shares, whether for purchase or sale. Dividend Mines pay from 10 to 25 per cent. per annum.

WEEKLY LIST OF SHARES FOR SALE.

West Providence, Alfred Consols, Bicton Consols, Wood Mine, Beddol, Clive, North Wheal Robert, Silver Valley, Grebor, New East Crowndale, Great Wheal Baddern, East Boringdon, Alfred Consols, Henneck, Wheal Brewer, Caradon Wood, Wheal Fanny, Bodmin Consols, Wheal Zion, Wheal Golden, Okel Tor, Great Bryn Consols, Wheal Surprise, North Foway Consols, Bedford United, South Tamar.

Mr. Crofts has made arrangements with an eminent firm on the Stock Exchange to buy or sell in such mines as are there dealt in, including the gold mines, without any addition to the commission charged by Stock Exchange brokers.—May 7.

MR. JAMES STRIDE, MINING AGENT, JAMAICA COFFEE-HOUSE, CORNHILL.

MINE SHARES.—Mr. J. H. MURCHISON has SHARES

FOR SALE in MINES in CORNWALL and DEVON, of great promise, and in full operation, including Wheal Grebor, Boringdon Park, East Boringdon, Caradon Wood, Wheal Fanny, Wheal Williams, East Wheal Russell, North Wheal Robert, West Goginan (Wales), &c. Copies of the most recent statements of accounts and reports may be obtained on application.—38, Threadneedle-street, London.

CARADON WOOD LEAD MINE.—COPIES of a REPORT on the PRESENT POSITION and PROSPECTS of this valuable LEAD MINE may be had on application at the offices, 38, Threadneedle-street, London.

WHEAL FANNY (LEAD MINE).—COPIES of a REPORT on the present position and prospects of this valuable MINE, may be obtained on application at the offices, 38, Threadneedle-street, London.

MINES IN IRELAND.—Mr. HENRY ENGLISH, F.G.S.,

having DELAYED his DEPARTURE to the Sister Isle until MONDAY, will be happy to RECEIVE any COMMUNICATIONS, or ATTEND any APPOINTMENTS, until Five o'clock on that day. Mr. English will render any report on surface indications or underground workings, with plans or sections.—Address, until Monday, at his offices, 35, Fleet-street; and subsequently to Macken's Hotel, Dawson-street, Dublin, from whence communications will be forwarded him.

TO CAPITALISTS.—A Gentleman desirous of INVESTING from TWO THOUSAND to THREE THOUSAND POUNDS in a COMMERCIAL SPECULATION, which will return a remunerative interest, is requested to apply to "J. S.," care of the Editor of the Mining Journal, 26, Fleet-street, London.

MR. JOSEPH JAMES REYNOLDS, SWORN BROKER, No. 33, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

BUSINESS TRANSACTIONS IN GOVERNMENT STOCKS, RAILWAY AND MINING SHARES, &c.—Having been connected with the management of mines in the most productive districts of Cornwall upwards of 20 years, and being in daily communication with the most respectable mining agents in various parts of the kingdom, Mr. Reynolds is enabled to furnish such information to capitalists as may be relied on.

Mr. J. J. REYNOLDS has SHARES FOR SALE in the following MINES:—

Wheal Seton	West Providence	Caradon	Sidney Godolphin
Spearne Consols	Levant	Wheal Fanny	Carn Brea
Alfred Consols	Devon Burra Burra	Wheal Robert	Wheal Edwards

MESSRS. FRANCIS & CO., in order to avoid the complicated and indefinite system of CALLS for working or proving mines, consider that a better and more satisfactory one will be found in offering the public those claims in which the machinery and underground work required to bring them into a state of production has been completed and paid for.

In mines thus far advanced, it will be obvious that as there will be no risk, so there can be no necessity for calls—the speculative part of the adventure having been gone through; and in this way capitalists will be enabled to invest with the certainty of immediate returns.

Mr. MATTHEW FRANCIS takes leave to announce, that he has several THOUSANDS of POUNDS WORTH of SHARES to DISPOSE OF, which, at the selling price, give a profit of from £20 to £40 per cent.

* * * * * Offices, No. 7, John-street, Adelphi, London.

GENERAL MINING AND MINE REPORTING OFFICES

1, CROWN-COURT, THREADNEEDLE-STREET, CITY.

Messrs. M. FRANCIS & CO., MINING BROKERS, appreciating the desideratum of PROVIDING the most AUTHENTIC INFORMATION respecting BRITISH & FOREIGN MINES for those who desire to INVEST SAFELY, have OPENED this OFFICE for the REGISTRATION and CLASSIFICATION of the DIVIDEND-PROMISING and WORKING MINES.

Their REGISTER will be found a VALUABLE INDICATOR, as, from more than twenty years' experience in the successful selection and management of mines, they can confidently advise, so as to insure the most certain and remunerative returns.

* * * * * Shares Purchased and Sold—Mines Inspected, &c.

MR. GEO. CARNE, DEALER IN STOCKS AND SHARES, 28, THREADNEEDLE-STREET, LONDON.

MR. JOHN DAVIES, MINING SHAREBROKER, No. 17, EXCHANGE-ALLEY NORTH, LIVERPOOL.

MR. BELL WILLIAMS, MINE AGENT AND VIEWER, No. 16, CASTLE-STREET, LIVERPOOL.

MINES.—JAMES S. TRIPP and CO. have on SALE

SHARES in the best DIVIDEND-PAYING MINES of CORNWALL and WALES—to pay the buyer from 20 to 25 per cent. They have also SHARES in MINES fast approaching to dividend-paying concerns, which, at present prices, they can recommend to capitalists as safe and lucrative investments.—Lombard-street Chambers, 38, Clements-lane, Lombard-street. ESTABLISHED 1839.

MINING RECORD OFFICE, 26, AUSTIN-FRIARS, LONDON.

MR. MANUEL'S OFFICES are expressly for the USE of COMMITTEES and COMPANIES conducting their BUSINESS in LONDON, and is entirely free from share-dealing. MR. MANUEL will be happy to CONDUCT the LONDON AGENCY of any MINES now at work, or about to be worked, he having spacious and convenient OFFICES for that PURPOSE.—Terms on which the business is conducted to be had on application, either by letter or in person.

Sixteen years' experience will enable Mr. Manuel to give suitable advice on all occasions.—Offices of the West Wheal Rose, West Callington, Bussarvo, Galt-y-Maen, Great Crinlan Consols, &c.

MINING INVESTMENT.—T. FULLER and CO., No. 51, THREADNEEDLE-STREET, LONDON, beg respectfully to inform the public

that they are in a position at all times to BUY and SELL in all DIVIDEND-PAYING MINES, both British and Foreign, most of which will pay from 15 to 25 per cent., and have on hand shares in several mines of great promise, approaching to a dividend state. T. FULLER and CO., being in daily communication with the most respectable mining agents of Devon, Cornwall, and Wales, are able to furnish such information as may be relied on. Business transacted in the AUSTRALIAN and CALIFORNIAN GOLD MINING COMPANIES, and every information given either personally or by letter.

WANTED TO PURCHASE.—Wheal Arthur, East Wheal Rodd, Wheal May, South Wheal Russell, and Wheal Zion.—Office hours, from Ten till Four.

MINING INVESTMENT.—MOLYNEUX and CO., No. 34, THREADNEEDLE-STREET, CITY, and No. 10, BUCKINGHAM-STREET, ADELPHI, LONDON, have constantly on SALE, and OFFER their SERVICES for

PURCHASE of all CORNISH and DEVON MINING SHARES, and in all GOLD COMPANIES.—Offices for the Trebell Consols, Great Wheal Tonkin, Wheal Fortune, and other prosperous mines.

MESSRS. TREDINNICK and CO., STOCK, SHARE, and

MINING BROKERS, No. 6, HAYMARKET, Pall Mall, LONDON, continue to NEGOTIATE every description of BUSINESS connected with the ABOVE SECURITIES.—Messrs. TREDINNICK & CO. OFFER their SERVICES to CAPITALISTS with every confidence, in the SELECTION of MINES for INVESTMENT—their long and intimate acquaintance with the best mining districts, coupled with the establishment of agents throughout Cornwall and Devon, give them many advantages in having correct and authentic information of the character and value of mining property.

DIVIDEND MINES, well selected, paying 15 to 25 per cent. per annum upon the current value of shares.

MR. ROBERT TRIPP, MINING AGENT, has FOR SALE

SHARES in the best DIVIDEND MINES, which will pay the purchaser 15 to 25 per cent. per annum, including Devon Great Consols, Treviacky and Barrier, South Caradon, Trelawny, West Caradon, Alfred Consols, Lewis, North Roskar, Tamar Consols, West Providence, Mary Ann, Wheal Tremayne, North Wheal Bassett, Bedford United, &c. Also in others having present and prospective advantages—viz.: Wheal Arthur, South Gorn Bros, Harriet, South Tamar, Trebell, Cook's Kitchen, Grebor, Lemon, West Ding Dong, Gubert, Pembroke and Crinlan, Nanacollan, East Wheal Margerol, &c.—Mining Offices, St. Michael's Chambers, St. Michael's-alley, Cornhill, London.

MR. T. P. THOMAS, MINE AGENT, 75, OLD BROAD-STREET.—Established nine years.—Mr. T. P. THOMAS begs to inform capitalists and the public that he is at all times in a position to BUY or SELL, at close market prices, in dividend and respectively established BRITISH and FOREIGN MINES; and having a local knowledge of the principal Cornish and Welsh Mines, from periodical personal inspection, &c., will be happy to furnish information by post or otherwise.

N.B.—Mines inspected and reports furnished.

MINING PROPERTY.—Mr. HERRON has SHARES in the best DIVIDEND-PAYING MINES for SALE, and which will give the purchaser 15 to 20 per cent. for the outlay. Amongst others are the following:—

Tincroft	South Frances	Marilyn
Blackall	Treviacky	Liburne Mines
Trumpet Consols	Bedford United	St. John del Rey
Tremayne	Carn Bros	Copago
West Providence	South Trelawny	Coburn

And has also FOR SALE SHARES in MINES having a PROMISING APPEARANCE and affording greater range for speculation, such as:—

Santiago	Kilbricken	Hignaton Down
West Wheal Alfred	Wheal Harriet	South Tamar
West Alfred Consols	East Daren	Wheal Arthur
Clive	Tywardreath	East Wheal Lennard

Mining Offices, 33, Clements-lane, Lombard-street.

SHARES FOR SALE in the following MINES:— Alfred Consols, Edward, Treviacky, Okel Tor, West Polgooth, St. Agnes Beacon, Bicton Consols, Mary Ann, Augusta, Linares, Stray Park, Wood, Henneck, Samson, Beacon, Gill, West Wheal, Zion, Wheal Golden, Spearne Consols, Castle Dinas, All-y-Crib, Black Craig, Selton, Bottle Hill, and Anthracite (Coal).

Apply to Mr. J. H. MANDEVILLE, No. 22, Change-alley, Cornhill.

RAILWAY WAGONS.—WILLIAM A. ADAMS,

MIDLAND WORKS, BIRMINGHAM.

BROAD AND NARROW GAUGE COAL AND IRONSTONE WAGONS, 29

IN STOCK—FOR SALE OR HIRE.

LOSH, WILSON, and BELL, NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE,

MANUFACTURERS of BAR-IRON, RAILWAY BARS, FORGE and ENGINE WORK, CAST-IRON GOODS, and STEWART'S PATENT CAST-IRON GAS WATER-PIPES. OFFICE, —7, SISE LANE, LONDON.

MR. ALFRED SENIOR MERRY, DEALER in COBALT

AND NICKEL ORES, and ASSAYER in GENERAL.—Address: LEE-CRESCENT, BIRMINGHAM.

MR. THOMAS EDINGTON, INSPECTOR of RAILWAY

CASTINGS, &c.—No. 17, Gordon-street, Glasgow.

NICHOLLS, WILLIAMS, and CO., ENGINEERS

and IRONFOUNDERS, BEDFORD FOUNDRY, TAVISTOCK, and ROSELAND VALE FOUNDRY and HAMMER MILLS, LISKEARD, beg to announce to the Gold Mining Companies that they are MANUFACTURING HORIZONTAL and PORTABLE STEAM-ENGINES, of all sizes, fit for Pumping, Crushing, and other purposes; there are several advantages over the perpendicular rotary engine; first, the bob is dispensed with and heavy sweep rod; secondly, the cost of erection is much less both in engine and buildings; sheds put up with wood may be applied instead of stone walls, especially in foreign climates, where wood is plenty, and can be removed at much less cost.

Also, MANUFACTURERS of CHILIAN CRUSHING MILLS (on the newest principle), and CORNISH CRUSHERS, similar to those used in the mines of Devon and Cornwall; dressing and mining tools of every description kept on sale.

Companies supplied with working engineers and mechanics, for erecting machinery in any part of the world.

WANTED.—A SITUATION as VIEWER and MANAGER

of a COLLIERY, by a Person who has had considerable experience in the counties of Northumberland and Durham. Excellent testimonials as to ability, &c., can be sent on application.—Letters to be addressed "A. B.," Post-office, Newcastle-on-Tyne, will be attended to.

WANTED.—A PERSON to JOIN in a COKEING COAL

COLLIERY, of the first quality, who can command £2000 or £3000. The colliery will be situated on the side of a conveyance to the port of Newport, Monmouthshire; also, the coke or coal can be conveyed along the loop line to the Midland Counties, Birmingham, &c., at nearly half the distance it is now brought down from the north of England.—Address "A. B.," care of the Editor of the Mining Journal, No. 26, Fleet-street, London, when full particulars will be furnished by the advertiser.

BALTIC SHIPPING.—OWNERS of VESSELS desirous of

obtaining RETURN FREIGHTS from the BALTIC, are requested to apply by letter to "G. S.," care of the Editor of the Mining Journal, 26, Fleet-street, London.

GREAT BRYN CONSOLS.—TWENTY SHARES in this

most promising MINE FOR SALE, at £2 2s. per share.—Apply to "A. B.," Post-office, Helston, Cornwall.

MINES OR WATER-WORKS.—TO BE SOLD, a single

stroke PUMPING STEAM-ENGINE and BOILER, by Boulton and Watt; cylinder about 3 ft. 9 in. diameter, and 7 ft. 6 in. stroke.—For particulars apply to Charles Collinge and Co., engineers, 64 and 66, Bridge-road, Lambeth.

SLATE PROPERTY IN NORTH WALES.—A PARTY,

possessed of an ESTATE on which there is an extensive and valuable SLATE VEIN, is willing to TREAT for the SALE thereof.—Apply to Mr. William Dew, surveyor and auctioneer, Llangefni, Anglesea.

ON SALE, a High-pressure STEAM-ENGINE, upwards of

30-horse power, quite new, has never been erected, of excellent manufacture; cylinder 30 inches diameter; 3 feet 6 inches stroke; fly-wheel 20 feet diameter, and weighs nearly 6 tons; with two cylindrical tubular boilers, 20 feet long and 6 feet diameter, with fittings complete. The above engine will be sold to an immediate purchaser much under cost price.—For further particulars apply to Mr. Edward Roberts, second-hand Commerce-court, Lord-street, Liverpool.

GREAT POLGOOTH MINE.—Proprietors desirous of avail-

ing themselves (in pursuance of the resolutions unanimously passed by the meeting of proprietors this day) of their *pro rata* of the NEW SHARES, at par, for every four shares at present held by them, must make the CLAIM, and pay for the same at the office, on or before the 14th inst. The claim must be made in a form to be had at the office, and the original shares left three clear days. Proprietors are further informed, that the six months DIVIDEND, to Dec. 31, 1851, of FOUR SHILLINGS per share on the original 11,000 shares, will be PAYABLE on and after the 20th inst.

Winchester-house, May 3, 1852.

IMPERIAL BRAZILIAN MINING ASSOCIATION.

Winchester-house, Broad-street, London, May 4, 1852.—Notice is hereby given, that the HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the proprietors of shares in this Association will be HELD at the London Tavern, Bishopsgate-street, on Thursday, the 27th inst., at Two o'clock precisely.

Notice is hereby also given, that at this meeting the election will take place of one Director, in the room of Thomas Gibbes, Esq., and of one Auditor, in the room of Abraham John Valpy, Esq., who go out of office by rotation, but who, being eligible, offer themselves for re-election.

GEORGE THOMAS, Acting Director.

N.B.—The auditor's statement may be seen at the office three days before the above meeting.

TENDERS FOR WELSH COAL AND NORWAY TIMBER.

TENDERS may be FORWARDED to ME, on or before the 1st proximo, for SUPPLYING ONE THOUSAND FIVE HUNDRED TONS, more or less, as may be required, of WELSH COAL, of the best quality, for STEAM-ENGINES, to be delivered between Midsummer, 1852, and Midsummer, 1853; at West Garsdon, Craddock Moor, Trehenbury, and any other mines under my management, situated within six miles of Liskeard, in about equal quantities monthly, and so that the mines shall be kept constantly supplied; in default of which, and also of the quality being the best, the cost above the contract price of obtaining a supply elsewhere, is to be charged to the contractors. The mode of payment to be by acceptance, at three months, from the time (once in two months) of auditing the accounts.

TENDERS may also be FORWARDED to ME, on or before the 1st proximo, for BUYING the above MINES for twelve months, from Midsummer next, with NORWAY TIMBER—half Drem and half Longwood, of good quality and average lengths, to be delivered at the respective mines in such quantities as may be required, and when required, and to be charged at the measurement on which the duty has been paid.

Should the agents not approve of the quality of any timber sent in, the contractors to remove the same, and, at the option of the respective adventurers, either replace it by an article of approved quality, or submit to a reduction from their bills of the amount of difference between the contract price and that at which the adventurers may obtain a supply from some other party; also, the amount of the like difference to be deducted from the contractors' bills, in respect of timber purchased elsewhere, in consequence of the contractors not sending in supplies when and as required.

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WHEAL ARTHUR MINING COMPANY.—At a SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of Adventurers in this Company, held at the offices, 20, St. Helen's-place, on the 6th inst.

Mr. JAMES ENSOR in the chair.
The following resolutions were carried unanimously:
That the report and accounts presented by the Committee be received and entered on the Cost-book of the Company.
That the present Committee be invested with full powers to take whatever steps may seem to them most advisable in the erection of machinery, and to contract for the same, or to purchase, if a desirable opportunity is presented, and to act generally in connection with this subject on behalf of the shareholders.
That a call of £2 10s. per share be, and is hereby made; the sum of 10s. per share to be payable forthwith. A further sum of £1 per share payable on or before the 5th day of August next; and the remaining £1 per share on or before the 5th day of November next.
That this meeting consider the appointment of Mr. William Watson as purser calculated to improve the position of the Company, and hereby confirm the appointment of Mr. W. Watson, as already made by the Committee.
That the thanks of the shareholders be given to the Committee, for the careful attention and exertions they have displayed in considering the subjects notified in the very able report presented to this meeting.
That the thanks of the meeting be given to the Chairman, for his able services in presiding at this meeting, and for his general attention to the interests of the Company.

DEVON UNITED COPPER MINES.—Near LYDFORD. CONDUCTED ON THE COST-BOOK PRINCIPLE.

Which limits the liabilities of the shareholders to the amount subscribed. The whole amount of capital being paid-up, there will be no further call or responsibility.
Divided into 9048 shares, of £3 each.

CONDUCTOR OF MINING OPERATIONS.—Capt. James Carpenter, Anderton, Tuxford.

AN AMALGAMATION of the SETTS formerly known as WHEAL BROADBRIDGE and WOODMAN'S WELL, the property of the Duke of Bedford, having BEEN ACCOMPLISHED, a COMPANY has BEEN FORMED TO WORK this valuable PROPERTY, and erect the necessary machinery.

A few shares only remain to be disposed of, applications for which may be made to the secretary, E. Baxton, 3, George-yard, where the reports of the several eminent mining engineers (E. Hopkins, J. Lean, and others) may be seen, and where prospectuses, containing the names of the Committee of Management, can be obtained.

BRITANNIA GOLD AND COPPER MINING COMPANY, NORTH MOLTON, COUNTY DEVON. CONDUCTED ON THE COST-BOOK PRINCIPLE.

In 36,000 parts, or shares, of £1 each—in certificates to bearer.

COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT.

Sir HENRY WINSTON BARON, Bart., M.P.

JOSEPH CARY, Esq., Moorgate-street, and Lower Kensington Gore

MAURICE EVANS, Esq., Great St. Helen's

WILLIAM FLEMING, Esq., South Molton

WILLIAM KEENE, Esq., Harpur-street, Bloomsbury

Sir CHAS. SHARPE KIRKPATRICK, Bart., St. Peter's-square, Hammersmith

JOSEPH GRAHAM LOWE, Esq., Horbury-terrace, Kensington Park

FRANCIS MORRIS, Esq., Bankside and Denmark-hill

CONSULTING ENGINEER.—Capt. W. S. Moorsom, C.E., Great George-street, Westminster.

CAPTAIN OF THE MINE.—Mr. Thomas Fezzy, North Molton.

BANKERS.—Messrs. Heywood, Kennards, and Co., Lombard-street.

BROKERS.—Messrs. Adam and James Hilton, 3, Warrford-court, Throgmorton-street.

SECRETARY pro tem.—H. W. Taylor, Esq., F.G.S.

OFFICES.—VERNON HOUSE, 50, PALL MALL, LONDON.

ABSTRACT OF PROSPECTUS.

Although the extent and importance of the recent gold discoveries in California and Australia cannot be questioned, nor the various projected enterprises for their development be undervalued, yet whilst capitalists and others are seeking profitable returns from the transmarine investments which now absorb so much of public attention, the attainment of the same lucrative results from mining enterprises within our own shores should not be overlooked, more especially as the employment and encouragement which, in the one case, are furnished to the alien, would, in the other, be given to native industry. Encouragement to native mining industry has hitherto, except in some isolated instances, been confined to the staple mineral resources of Great Britain, such as copper, lead, iron, and coal; but there is now an opportunity of profitably applying it to the production of the precious metals, especially gold, within a limited distance of the metropolis, where it is found in as pure a state and in deposits, apparently, as rich as in either of the two modern Dorados. When Sir Rudolph Murchison first brought under notice of the Royal Geographical Society the existence of gold deposits in Australia, he was scarcely heeded; and, in deference to public impression, the greatest care has been taken to verify the facts in the instance of the present discoveries.

The Britannia Mine is the property of Lord Poltimore, and is situated about seven miles north of South Molton, towards Exmoor, on the banks of the Mole.

The nature of the country is hilly, which is so congenial to the production of metal, and the immediate vicinity of the mine has been more affected by volcanic action than is usual in similar positions in Devon and Cornwall.

The gold of this company is produced from gossan and quartz. Several stones, out of a large quantity, equally rich, were promiscuously taken, and the following assays give the results:—

Assay Office and Laboratory, 23, Hawley road, Kenilworth, London, Dec. 29, 1851.

This is to certify that I have examined a sample, marked "No. 3 gold," 1 find it contains 27 1/2 per cent. of gold, traces of silver, oxide of iron, and earthy matters.

(Signed) JOHN MITCHELL.

I beg to certify that I purchased 152 ozs. of from matrix, or gossan, from the mine at North Molton, now called Britannia (promiscuously taken from a large quantity, which, according to my judgment, must have been at least £400); and that the same yielded in bulk about 18 1/2 per cent. of gold, 1 carat 2 grains above the standard, and for which I paid at the rate of £3 17s. 9d. per oz. I have likewise no hesitation in stating my belief that, from personal inspection of the mine, there is a large deposit of the precious metal to be found there.

(Signed) BENJAMIN MARSH.

In the future workings, however, it is impossible to say what quantity of the precious metal may be found, but enough has been ascertained to induce the most sanguine expectations that the result will be highly productive and profitable. The ore of the St. John Del Rey Mining Company, one of the oldest gold associations, and which has paid dividends for years, yields only about the five-and-twentieth part of 1 per cent.—that is, 4 dwt., or less than 4 ozs. of gold to a ton of ore—or, say, £200 for every 100 tons of ore. The yield of gold from the Britannia mine exceeds 120 grains of gold from 4000 lb. or 14 tons of earth, which is less than 4 dwt., or the fifth of an ounce per ton; yet the metallic wealth of Russia is produced from this small return, although when first discovered the mines were considered scarcely worth working. In fact, from the mere difference in the system of reduction, and the economy in the modern appliances generally, a return, which at a former period only entailed a loss, will now, it is well known, yield a profit.

In addition to these extraordinary rich stones, it is found that the whole of the gossan is impregnated with gold, about 300 tons of which, hitherto regarded as mere rubbish, are now on surface ready to be crushed. These have been satisfactorily tested. Capt. W. S. Moorsom, on the 2nd ult., as will be seen by the report, took specimens, indiscriminately from the heaps, exposed for years to weather and pilferage, which he has had assayed, and the existence of the precious metal has been clearly established. Mr. Longmaid, the assayer, and inventor and patentee of a peculiar chemical process for the separation of metals from their matrix, has likewise assayed some of these stones, in which gold is not manifest to the naked eye, and says:—

This is to certify that I have examined the following samples, and find their contents as under:—No. 1, smalls, gold 8 ozs. 6 dwts. 14 gra. per ton (Signed) WILLIAM LONGMAID.

No. 2, Bonmont-square, London, 3d Mo. 30, 1852.

The copper, for which this mine was originally opened, being also rich in an extraordinary degree, warrants the expectation that when the workings, which are now so shallow, are carried to a greater depth, the most profitable results will ensue. Mr. Mitchell at the same period (28th Dec. last) likewise assayed the copper, and says:—

"This is to certify that I have examined a sample, marked 'No. 2 copper stone,' 1 find that it contains 22 per cent. of copper, traces of silver, iron, sulphur, and traces of earthy matter."

All the necessary machinery for mining purposes is already on the property, to which the modern appliances for the reduction of gold will, of course, be added. The adit is driven 81 fathoms, the engine-shaft is 25 fathoms below the adit, the western shaft is sunk 9 fathoms, the water wheel is 35 feet diameter, with 34 feet breast, and the counting-houses, smiths and carpenters shops, material house, and all other buildings, are in good order. The water power is unbounded, and the best home to wheel. A fall of 200 feet can be obtained, so that there are inexhaustible means available of sinking the shaft to any depth.

Applications for shares to be made in the usual manner, or forms may be had, on and after Tuesday next, at the offices; or at the brokers, where detailed prospectuses, with sections, and every information, may be then obtained.

THE GRAND DUCHY OF BADEN CHARTERED NATIVE SILVER AND SILVER-LEAD MINES. TENDER FOR COBALT OXIDE.

The Committee of Management of the above Mines will RECEIVE TENDERS for about TWO THOUSAND LBS. of COBALT OXIDE, just received from the mines, per Earl of Auckland. Samples can be had of the Secretary, at the temporary offices of the mines, 57, Threadneedle-street, London.

By order, C. TAPLIN, Sec.

MELBOURNE GOLD AND GENERAL MINING ASSOCIATION.

CHAIRMAN.—The Right Hon. the EARL OF DEVON.

NOTICE.—In consequence of the numerous applications for employment in Australia under this Association, the Committee hereby give Notice, that their officers can be selected only from the list of tributaries, San Prospects, and the "Melbourne Circular," published by G. Maun, 29, Cornhill, and G. J. Yonge, Chancery-street, Westminster, and sent free by post, 3d.

By order, W. F. G. SERVANTES, Secretary.

THE LIBERTY MINING COMPANY.—VAUCLOSE AND GRYNES GOLD MINES.—ORANGE COUNTY, VIRGINIA, U.S.

The following is an extract from a letter received from Edwin Carter, Esq., "Vauclose Mine, April 12, 1852." The arrangement of uniting of the Vauclose and Grynes Mines is admirable, and of the utmost importance, and it does not make a first-rate mining property. I do not know where they can find one, for we have here all that can be wished in the way of fixtures, machinery, extensive veins, good supply of water, timber, and wood, now united, and all that is required of the company to sink the shafts.

Mr. Phillips and myself are united in our views and firm belief, so frequently expressed by us both, that if the shafts here and at Grynes Mine are sunk, an enormous quantity of superior gold can be obtained and raised at a trifling cost; there is everything to warrant this belief, and I am more and more impressed with the great value of these mines, for working on a large scale. The ores we are now raising from the Vauclose order, so that we can give complete possession to the company's agent as soon as he arrives, and all the machinery, &c., be started for the company's account, and will be complete in every respect. Indeed, taking into consideration our fine and healthy position in Europe, there can be no doubt but we shall do a more profitable business, and make much quicker returns."

By order, H. M. ROOD, Secretary.

Liberty Mining Office, 3, Hatton-court, Threadneedle-street.

BELGIC-AMERICAN ATLANTIC AND MISSISSIPPI RAILWAY AND EMIGRATION COMPANY.

NOTICE.—The liability of a shareholder in a "Société Anonyme" is strictly limited to the amount of shares subscribed for, and this Company not being subject to the English law, cannot be brought within the operation of the Law of Partnership in England.

Capital £500,000, in 100,000 shares, of £5 each, with power to increase the amount.

Deposit £1 per share.

DIRECTORS IN BELGIUM.

FERDINAND SPIITAELS, senator, Charleroi and Brussels

COURT DE CORNELISSEN, burgomaster of Spa, Rue Royale, 34, Brussels

COUNT DE BERLAIMONT, Hotel de Berlaymont, Rue de l'Observatoire, 17, Brussels

COUNT ALBERT VAN DER BURCH, Chateau d'Escaussein, near Soignies, & Brussels

PROSPER SPIITAELS, banker, Grammont, and Brussels

JOHN BAPTIST DONNET, merchant and shipowner, Antwerp

THEODORE DE COCK, merchant and shipowner, Antwerp

(with power to add to their number.)

DIRECTORS IN THE UNITED STATES.

General BRISBANE, Charleston, S. C., and Kinchefsone, near Albany, State of Georgia

RICHARD B. BAYARD, Esq., Brussels and Wilmington, in the State of Delaware

Colonel TIFT, Albany, State of Georgia, and Member of the Legislature of that State

BANKERS.

ANTWERP (Brussels).—National Bank of Belgium

PARIS.—Messrs. Edouard Blout and Co.

AMSTERDAM.—D'Altrippe Oosterve and Co.

AGENTS AND FOREIGN BANKERS IN LONDON.—Messrs. Heath and Co., 31, Old Jewry.

SOLICITOR IN LONDON.—Noth. Lindo, 7, King's Arms-yard, Moorgate-street.

SECRETARY.—The Bank of America, June.

The object of this undertaking is to open a direct communication from the Atlantic to the Mississippi, which may be reached in little more than 16 days from Europe. The proposed railway will commence at Savannah, passing *via* Albany and Fort Gaines, in the State of Georgia, through Abbeville, Montezuma, and Stockton, in the State of Alabama to Columbia, in the State of Mississippi, and thence to the terminus at the city of Natchez, with branches from the trunk line to Pensacola, Mobile, and Shilohborough. Savannah can be reached by steam in 15 days, from Antwerp, London, Liverpool, or Southampton.

There are no engineering difficulties; the chief expense will be for labour and timber, which grows on each side of the line, and can be made use of without cost. A grant for 99 years for the portion of the line passing through Georgia has been made by that State, and similar grants will be obtained from the two other States.

The Georgian portion of the line (which can be immediately commenced) has been surveyed by eminent engineers, according to whose estimate a net return of 16 per cent. will be derived from the capital invested.

In connection with the railway the company propose to carry into effect a new plan of emigration from Europe to the State of Georgia (in which a large tract of territory has been secured), in the benefits of which the shareholders will participate. The land is well adapted for agricultural purposes, the soil is fertile, the climate is salubrious, and well adapted to the European constitution. A recent law of the State entitles aliens to hold, purchase, sell and mortgage land.

Prospectuses, and forms of application for shares, may be obtained of N. Lindo, Esq., solicitor to the company, 17, King's Arms-yard, Moorgate-street; of Messrs. Heath and Co., 31, Old Jewry; of Messrs. Laurence, Cazenove, and Pearce, Bartholomew-lane, City; of Messrs. Mocatta and Penny, brokers, Liverpool; of William Shore, Esq., Manchester; and of the several agents of the company in Antwerp, Paris, Havre, Amsterdam, Bremen, and Hamburg.

Mining Correspondence.

BRITISH MINES.

ALFRED CONSOLS.—The 100 fm. level is driven 1 fm. east of Field's engine-shaft; the lode at this point presents a favourable appearance, being composed of capels and beautiful soft spar; this level will be driven with all possible speed, and at the same time we shall prepare for sinking under it. The stopes over the 90 fm. level, east of this shaft, are in value just as commenced, about 302 per fm. The lode in the 80 fm. level, west of this shaft, is 1 ft. wide, composed principally of capels. The ground in Wyld's shaft, sinking under the 90 fm. level, is just as last reported. There is no change to notice in either of the cross cuts driving south of this shaft, nor in the 60 fm. level, west of the engine-shafts. Our tribute department continues good.

APPLEDORE.—We have sunk about 6 ft. this last week; the shaft is now in the capels of the lode, which we find hard for sinking. The lode is gone through the shaft; this last week, in sinking through it, we broke a great many good stones of lead; its size is about 2 1/2 ft. wide. If the ground does not become easier for sinking, I think it will be advisable to cut a plat, as it is costly keeping the horses in the whim, and not sufficient work for them.

BAT HOLES.—The cross-cut driving towards the Cornish lode, in the 60 fm. level, is now in about 5 fathoms of ground, still mixed with capel and spar, which makes our progress slow for driving. According to the bearing of this lode (Cornish) as seen in the shaft, the lode will be seen in the cross-cut by driving about 7 feet more. The Wood lode in the 48 fathom level, driving north, is 2 ft. wide—a hard capel, carrying a leader of black jack, about 9 in. wide, on the footwall. Our progress here is slow, in consequence of the ground being hard; so that very little ground has been laid open since the last report. The tribute department, both on the Wood and Cornish lodes, is yielding a moderate quantity of ore. We expect our sampling for April month will be about 35 tons of lead ore.

BEACON.—We are still sinking the shaft on the Beacon lode, with good work in it. In Tellam's level we are driving east and west; the lode is still very regular, and turning out some good tin stuff; we are also sinking a winze in this level to make backs for tin. In the north shaft the strings continue very good.

BEDFORD UNITED.—In the 115 east lode the level yield 6 tons of ore per fathom. The lode in the 103 is worth 4 tons per fathom. We are raising and sinking by the side of the lode in the 90 and 80. The lode in the 47 fathom level west is producing good stones of ore.

BLACK CRAIG.—Nos. 1 and 2 cross cuts, west of Welsh shaft, have improved a little this week for lead—the joints of lead being thick in the stone. The rise over No. 3 cross cut is holed to the bottom—the rock continues good for lead all the way. Nos. 2 and 3 pitches under the 28 fm. level have rather improved for lead, and we have now set them in one stop at a reduced price, as they can discharge their own stuff through the rise to the 40 fm. level. Newbiggin's level is holed to the old working and suspended. No. 4 cross-cut has not altered in value since last week.

BORINGDON PARK.—Last Friday being our monthly setting, the following bargains were let—viz.: Murchison's shaft to sink by eight men and three labourers 3 fms. at 23s. per fathom; the adit level to drive by six men for the month at 14s. 6d. per fm.; the 15 fm. level to drive by six men, the month at 22s. 6d. per fm.; filling and landing from the adit level and the 15 fm. level, the month at 4s. 6d. per fm., and from the shaft at 12s. 6d. per fm.; winch drawing from the adit level and 15 fm. level, the month at 4s. 6d. per fm., and from the shaft at 13s. 6d. per fm.; wheeling from the adit level, the month at, by six men, at 20s. per fathom.

BOTTLE HILL.—The engine has been put to work, and went off in a beautiful manner. The appearance and arrangement of the engine were much approved of, and the balance-bob in particular was admired by all who saw and knew its principles; it is different from the common bob, and is peculiarly fitted for the work at this mine—it is expected the water will be forced in six weeks. In the back of the 12 fm. level the lode is large and thin through-out, and all the stopes have much improved. Another parcel of tin ore, 7 tons, has gone to market, and more ore is in course of preparation. There is no doubt but that this will be a good and lasting mine.

BRYNTAIL.—There is no material alteration in the 15 fathom level stopes since last week. Huson's rise will produce 15 dwts. per fm. The 7 fm. level east will produce 14 tons per fm. Bishop's stopes will produce 1 ton per fm. Smith's stopes will produce 10 dwts. per fm. We have put two men to drive north in the north part, and as the lode has never been cut through north, we think it advisable to do so. The boundary is very much improved. We have put six men to sink a winze in the bottom of the level, and in sinking we have a very beautiful lode, producing some of the finest stones of ore I ever saw, and we feel great pleasure in stating that the mine is looking much better than it was last week.

CALLINGTON.—At the south mine, in the 125 fm. level north, lode 1 ft. 4 in. wide, and will produce 3 dwts. lead ore per fm.; in the same level south the lode is 1 ft. wide, and will produce 3 dwts. lead ore per fm. We shall have to drive this end further south before commencing to rise, as it is not yet far enough to get in contact with the winze in the 112. The 112 and is suspended for the time; we have put these men to sink a winze to ventilate both levels. In the 100 end south the lode is 3 ft. wide, yielding 14 tons of ore per fathom—this is much further east than the end of the 34 fathom level. The rise in the back of the 70, towards the 40 fm. level, is suspended for the present; we are obliged to put these men elsewhere. In the 60 end west, on Johnson's lode, the lode is looking better and more productive than ever we have seen it before. At Kelly Bray, we expect to hole the shaft to the 60 some part of this month. The 70 back stopes will produce 34 tons of copper ore per fm.; the 70 and east will produce 2 tons copper ore per fm. 1 the end driving west on the south part of Kelly Bray lode will produce 4 tons of copper ore per fm. We sampled on Friday last, the 30th April, computed 57 tons of copper ore; we shall also sample our parcel of lead ore some part of this week.

CARADON WOOD.—There is but little done in the bottom of the shaft since Saturday last, the men having been engaged in putting in ladders for footway. I think there is a large lode coming in the shaft, and hope by next week to be able to give some particulars about the same. Mr. Dean and Capt. Dunstan have been underground here to-day (May 4).

Captain Robert Dunstan reports—it is now pretty clear that we have the western lode coming into the shaft, and that the very soft ground for the last few fms. sinking has been influenced by the near approach of the lode. We are not sufficiently thorough the lode to describe its worth or character, but, as far as we can see, it answers in character to Bleton Consols.

CEFN BRUNO.—The lode in the adit level west is 4 feet wide, spotted throughout with ore, and yielding good saving work for lead; the lode in the winze below this level, 35 fms. west of cross-cut, is 5 ft. wide, producing 1 ton of ore per fathom; the lode in a winze below this level, 15 fms. east of cross-cut, is 3 ft. wide, yielding 14 tons of ore per fathom—this is much further east than the end of the 34 fathom level. The western shaft will shortly be communicated to the deep adit, in which the lode is 20 in. wide, but without ore at present.

CEFN GWYN.—The men are now in a regular course for sinking the engine-shaft under the 10 fm. level, where the lode is 7 ft. wide, 2 ft. of which is a good mixture of ore, and the remaining part spotted throughout. The lode in the 10 fm. level east is 5 ft. wide, 3 ft. of which is saved for dressing. We have now a plenty of surface water, and do not expect to be short again for the season.

CHARLESTOWN UNITED.—At the new shaft, the end driving west at present is on the lode south of gossan, which we find to be about 1 1/2 ft. wide, producing a little tin; we intend driving north through this gossan some time next week, to intersect the north lode, which we shall cut by driving about 6 feet. The lode in the stopes north of the gossan continues to produce work of first rate quality, some of which (the best) we have been carrying to the stamps this week, worth about 2 tons of tin per 100 sacks. We shall sink to-morrow (April 20) between 7 and 8 tons of tin, and send you the tin bill on the following day; this tin we have broken from two stopes and one pitch, which are being worked by six men in each stopes and four in the pitch, making

in the whole 16 men. The work from the west end, from this lode south of gossan (east of No. 1 cross-cut), and from the eastern part of the mine, we have not been able to stamp; could we have done so, our sale of tin on the 1st inst. would, of course, have been much greater. We shall put up our new stamps, with 16 heads attached on one side, this evening, but to commence with, we shall be stamping some of our poorest work, to make the beds in the covers, &c., which will probably take us a few days to do. The lode in the eastern part of the mine continues as before reported, and yielding work of fair quality. The lode east of the cross-cut (north of Fatwork shaft) is about 1 1/2 ft. wide, producing occasionally some good stones of tin and spots of copper ore.

COPPER BOTTOM.—May's shaft is sunk 9 fms. below the 30 fm. level; it will be sunk to the 40 fm. level in a fortnight, when we shall immediately commence driving the 40 fm. level west, in order to get under the run of ore ground gone down in the bottom of the 30 fm. level; the lode in the shaft looks much the same as when last reported. The 30 fm. level is driven as far west as Gendall's shaft; the lode in the success is more promising than when last reported, containing spots of ore. In the 20 fathom level, driving west of Gendall's shaft, the lode is composed of spar, muncie, and spots of ore. In the 10 fm. level, driving west of the above shaft, the lode is also composed of spar, priam, muncie, and spots of ore. In the 20 fathom level, driving west of ladder-road shaft, the lode is unproductive. We have repaired the shaft west of Highbarrow and erected a whim on it; we intend sinking this shaft below the adit and driving east in the adit level during the present month. We sampled 26 tons of ore on Tuesday last, worth 67 per ton.

CRETOWN.—On No. 1 lode, No. 2 end is driven 6 ft.; the lode has split the last 3 ft.; it is now about 2 feet, with stones of copper; the south branch is coming round again towards the footwall, and I expect then to see a great improvement, as it is yielding a quantity of water. No. 3 level is driven 3 ft.; the lode is small at present, with good ore, and very wet; this end will improve shortly, as it has come on a splice in the lode, and it always makes good ore there. The winze in the bottom of No. 2 level is sunk 21 ft.—lode and horse 3 ft.; the lode has improved since my last report in the east end, where it comes together; we have met with a soft gossan, 5 in. big, which has let down most of the water, also good stones of ore; the gossan is very rich, and seems to be the top of the bunch we have in No. 3 level. The backs in this level have improved a good deal since I last wrote—one of them yielding 2 tons and the other 1 ton per fm. On No. 4 lode, No. 1 level is driven 6 ft.; the lode is large, with spots and strings of ore, gossan, and a fine flooken—very kindly for lead. No. 2 level is driven 6 ft.; we are pushing this on to intersect No. 2 lode. We have on the floors about 20 tons of ore since we shipped our last cargo, and are adding to it daily.

CUBERT SILVER-LEAD.—The lode in the 45 fm. level west still retains its usual good appearance, and its produce for lead is much the same as last reported; the lode in the eastern part driving in this level is much improved, and there is every prospect of producing shortly having a rich lode here also. The lode in the 35 fm. level east is also still very promising, and much in point of value as last stated; the lode in this level to the west has been penetrated on the south side of the elvan course, and some excellent stones of lead have been broken from it, but not having as yet cut far into it, neither its size or value have been ascertained; appearances, however, are so far of an exceedingly promising character. The lode in the 25 fm. level east is of considerable size, consisting chiefly of kindly quartz and spotted with lead, and on the whole is looking very promising, and the lode in the level to the west is much as stated in last week's report. The lode in the 15 fm. level west is still producing some good stones of ore, and the appearances are at present of a favourable character, and we have great expectations that it will be found productive as this driving advances further to the west to meet the favourable run of blue killas that accompanies the lode some fathoms further to the west; the lode in this level to the east is still of the same promising character, and is still productive of lead, the ground also is much improved, which increases the facility of driving.

CWMDYLLE ROCK AND GREEN LAKE.—The works are progressing favourably, and the Green Lake level promises a great supply of mineral wealth whilst driving the galleries to unwater the lake.

DEVON AND COURTENAY CONSOLS.—Our end in the 70 fm. level is still improving; the end is now impregnated with ore and muncie throughout, with a leader of ore, 2 in. wide. The stopes in the 60 continue to turn out 3 1/2 tons of ore per fathom. The lode at Cartwell's is poor at present; but letting out a pretty deal of water. The lode at Randle's is getting much better as we go to quarry; it is composed of priam, spar, and occasional spots of ore. We sampled, at Gould's Quay, on Friday last, 37 tons of good ore.

DEVON CONSOLS NORTH.—We have completed timbering up, and again resumed our sinking in the new engine-shaft, which is now sunk to the depth of 8 fms. 2 feet. We have intersected a small branch, or dropper, underlying south, towards the lode, producing rich spots of black and yellow ore. These indications are highly esteemed wherever they occur.

DEVON CONSOLS WEST.—We were obliged to suspend sinking the engine-shaft the beginning of last week in consequence of cutting so much water, and I think the bottom of our shaft is very near the north lode. Since we stopped sinking the shaft, the men have been engaged cutting a drain, so as to prevent the water that will be drawn by the engine flowing over the land, and prevent its nature ever having to pay for damages to surface land. Now I have put the men to clear out a quarry, in order to get stones ready for the buildings, &c., which we can get very near the engine-shaft, and the carriage will be but trifling.

DUKE OF CORNWALL.—We have continued our driving on the No. 2 lode at the 20 fm. level, and also sinking the shaft below the 30. In driving the No. 2 lode, my principal object is to get beyond the great cross-course, which is an important piece of ground, and I fully expect, from the appearance of the lode at the adit level, that we shall find it productive. In the upper level this lode contained a large proportion of the black oxide of copper; and in every instance we have found that where this has shown itself near the surface there have been good spots of yellow ore in depth. During the last week this lode has greatly improved, containing more spar, with good stones of copper ore of good quality. In driving a cross-cut from the shaft at the 30 fm. level it was found that an elvan had disordered the lodes, and my great object was to get under this, as I anticipated the lodes would become more settled, and I have great pleasure in stating that this is the case. We have now a decided improvement here also; the elvan course has considerably changed its underlay, being now nearly perpendicular, and forms the capel of the lode; whilst the lode itself is much more compact and defined, and contains some good stones of ore. As the lode is now passing out of the shaft, we shall not have an opportunity of seeing it again until we drive at least 40 fathoms level, when I fully anticipate some good ore. The No. 4 lode is looking well, and I hope very shortly to be able to report something good as to the productiveness of this lode also.

EAST BORINGDON.—Amie's level is to sink by eight men and three labourers 4 fms. at

of the winze; it is used to drive by six men, at 200 reales per vara, with 1 real per

At Callington Mines, they sampled on the 30th April 57 tons of copper ore, and the lead will be for sale next week. At the south mine, both ends in the 125 will produce 3 cwt. of lead per fathom; the 100 south, 4 cwt.; the 80 south is saving work for 9 inches wide. The 50 west, on Johnson's side, is more productive than ever. At Kelly Bray, they expect to hole the shaft down to the 60 in the present month. The stones in the back

of the 70 will turn out 3½ tons of copper ore per fathom; east end, 2 tons; west, 4 tons per fm. The prospects generally on the copper lodes have much improved.

The reports recently received from the Great Welsh Silver-Lead Mine, at Carmarthen, are very encouraging. The adit has been driven to within 5 fms. of the lode, which is expected to be cut in about a month. A large alluvial deposit has been driven through, which is full of ore of the richest quality; in fact, above 2 cwt. of solid lead was broken in a few minutes. The mine is in a few hands, and worked on the Cost-book Principle; and on Thursday 1-32d share was sold for 1000l. The mine has only been at work since February last, and the washing and dressing of ores have already commenced. The London management is conducted by Henry Gibson, Esq., who has been most indefatigable in his exertions since the formation of the company, and Capt. T. Williams is the resident manager.

At Goginan, they have sampled 70 tons of ore. The quantity would have been 100 tons, but for the dry weather; the late rain has given a full supply of water, and all the wheels are in action. The lode in the 60 is looking well, yielding 1 ton of ore per fm., saving work.

At Merilyn Mine, on Thursday next, they will have for sale 100 tons of lead ore. The stopes are looking exceedingly productive.

At Creetown Mine, they have 20 tons of good quality copper ore preparing for the next sale. The backs on No. 1 lode, in No. 3 level, are much improved, and great expectations are formed that No. 4 lead lode will be early in produce. The mine in other respects looks equally favourable. The application for shares already extends to 5000 beyond the intended issue, although application from respectable parties will be received until the 15th, and it is only to such they will be allotted, as a careful scrutiny over those emanating from the "stags" will preclude them from any participation, it being the object of the committee to allow none but bona fide adventurers to hold any interest in the company.

At Bat Holes, the sampling for April is expected to be about 35 tons of lead ore. The tribute department on Wood and California lodes is yielding moderately. [The report will be found among the British Mines.]

A discovery of considerable importance has been made as to the value of the lead ores being raised from the Pentire Glaze Mines. The attention of the agents has been lately directed to the dressing department of the mine; for although indifferently prepared for market, the ore formerly obtained an average quotation; now, however, that more care is bestowed in dressing, the increased value of the ore is likely to result in large dividends to the shareholders; for on the 30th April, a parcel of 40 tons was sold to Newton, Keates, and Co., at the improved price of 16l. 15s. 6d. per ton. The agent's reports continue the assurance of splendid prospects.

Great Cowarth has much improved; the ground in depth, 12 fms., is looking very congenial for lead in abundance—a large lode.

The Weston Mines are looking very promising—their neighbour, the White Grit, under the same circumstances of geological structure, has been returning very largely for years (notwithstanding its indifferent management), and is now actually, without the ordinary machinery, producing 100 tons of lead per month, and will continue to do so.

At Trannack and Bosence, the lode in the bottom is full 2 ft. wide, good work for tin, improving the deeper it is met with.

At the Union Tin Mines, instructions are given to sink the engine-shaft with all speed. The pumps are purchased; and the engine will be got to work as soon as possible.

At West Ding Dong, the north and south lode, west of the engine-shaft, is worth from 9l. to 10l. per fathom. Richard's and Mitchell's lodes are both improved and more valuable. Preparations for the engine is making progress in every department.

At North Tamar Consols, the shaft is down about 28 fms. from surface, and is sinking by six men, at 6l. per fm.; they have the lode about 3 to 4 ft. wide, rich both for lead and silver.

At St. Aubyn and Grylls, they have a course of tin in the deep adit worth 20l. per fm. The mine in other respects is looking well.

At Butterdon, they are on the improving order. In driving south some good stones of ore have been met with, the lode promising.

At Wheal Adams (which is now amalgamated with Christow) another discovery is reported, which it is calculated will give them 50 fms. of backs. At Okel Tor, the ground is improved for driving, and a great quantity of water issuing. It is in contemplation to erect a steam-engine on this mine without delay.

Wheal Tremar is reported to have cut a good bunch of copper, and as the lode is on the run of the Caradon, the discovery cannot fail of being of considerable importance.

At Lewis, they have communicated from the 80 down to the 90 fathom level, and will now cross-cut to the south and side lodes. The north lode, in the 90 east, is opening tribute ground. Praed's lode, in the 30 east, is producing good stones of tin.

At Charlestown United, the lode in the stopes north is producing work of superior quality, worth about 2 tons of tin per 100 sacks. Eight tons of tin are ready for sale, broken from two stopes and one pitch, by 16 men's labour. The new stamps, with 18 heads on one side of it, has gone to work, and is stamping down the poorer work to make a proper bed.

At Clifflah, they have cut into a good course of tin.

The report received yesterday from the Devon Burra Barra states that it is impossible to give an adequate idea of the importance of the improvement in the Gate-post lode—a splendid course of the richest ore had gone down in the bottom of the level between 3 and 4 ft. wide. It was difficult to form an estimate of its real value, especially as the ore had dipped underneath, and had evidently become part of the large east and west lode, driven on in the shallow level west of the cross-course.

At Trevillian Mine, the steam-stamps have gone to work, and are remarkably well. In a week or ten days the roughest of the tinstuff will be stamped, to get the floors right. The quantity of tinstuff, some very rich, ready for the stamps is valued at nearly 2000l. On the 30th April, at the monthly setting, several pitches were set—viz., one at 7s. in 1l., one at 8s. one at 9s., one at 13s. 4d., one at 12s., and one at 12s. 6d. in 1l. Several tinwork bargains were also set.

At Wheal Tremayne, the boundary shaft is sunk 93 fms., and the lode worth 10l. per fm. In the 83 east the lode is worth 10l. per fm.; west of flookan, 12l. The 73 fm. level, on Allen's, 9l. The 63, east of Allen's, 20l.; the winze under ditto, 16l. per fm. At Painter's flat-rod shaft, in the 66 fm. level east, the lode is worth 4l. per fm.; and in the same level west 6l. per fm. The tribute department continues to work well.

At South Polidory (in Gwennap), the cross-cut in the adit level has intersected a branch 4 inches wide of spar, and letting down a considerable quantity of water. A lode is expected to be near at hand.

At Drake Walls, the ground now opening on the lodes eastward is more than usually productive; full 20 tons of tin, valued at more than 1000l., remain broken underground. Matthews' shaft is holed to the 50, and next week they will resume sinking it to the 60. The machine shaft is down 84 fathoms under the 70; the lode in the shaft is 3 ft. wide, spotted with tin. The wheel is being fixed with all expedition, and no doubt is entertained of the eastern mine yielding good profits.

At Bevas Moor, the ground is easy for sinking and driving. They expect to get down 6 fms. this month in the shaft. The 20 west is disordered by a cross-course. The lode in the adit west is nearly 3 ft. wide, gossan, spar, and prinn, mixed with a little ore.

At East Daren, the dressing of ore is now proceeding regularly. The lode in Taylor's shaft, sinking under the 20 fathom level, is turning out 2 tons of ore per fathom.

At South Tolgus, the 66 east is worth ½ ton of copper ore per fm. The 54 west, on Youren's, is now under where they had a productive lode in the level above. The 42 is now yielding 1 ton per fathom; the 32 also 1 ton. On the north lode, in the 42 west, the end is turning out ½ ton per fathom. The prospects generally are very favourable.

At Cwmystwith, the ore dressing progresses satisfactorily, and should the two new discoveries hold, the returns will be 80 tons per month.

At East Tolgus, North Buller lode in the adit east is poor. The stopes in the back are yielding 1½ ton of ore per fathom. About 18 tons will be sampled on Wednesday.

At Wheal Fortane, in Landulph, the level has been extended 70 fms. on a north and south silver-lead lode, from whence some good ore has been extracted. By continuing to drive on about 8 fms. further, they will intersect a copper lode; the lode is supposed to be the South Hooe, that proved so productive.

The accounts from the Royal Hibernian Mines, at Castlemaine, Kerry, are very promising, and augur well. They have sunk a shaft on the champion lode, which produces good ore; and we hear it is the intention of Henry Gibson, Esq., the managing director, with about 20 of the other proprietors, to proceed to the mines in the course of this month, to formally "open the mine," which, it is expected, will be attended with a demonstration that has not been equalled in mining history for a length of time.

During the week, shares have changed hands in Alfred Consols, Tincroft, Bedford, West Providence, West Alfred, Merilyn, Wellington, South Tolgus, South Tamar, Tremayne, Treviskey, Bryntail, Wheal Golden, St. Agnes Beacon, Great Bryn, East Wheal Rashleigh, Clive, Cubert, St. Aubyn and Grylls, Drake Walls, Lewis, Cupid, Treviskey, Tamar Consols, Orsedd, East Trescoll, North Trelawny, South Phoenix, North Basset, Wheal Lemon, Trannack and Bosence, Vale of Fowey, Wheal Arthur, Chiverton, Butterdon, Wheal Uny, Clifflah and Wentworth, Kilbricken, Trebarvah, Wheal Edward, Harriest, Langford and Baring, Wood Mine, New East Crowndale, Trebell Consols, West Friendship, Wheal Fortune (Landulph), Cood Mawr Pool, Mill Pool, Speedwell, West Darlington, West Ding Dong, Trevillian, East Gunnis Lake, Wheal Robins, West Polgoth, the Beacon, Wheal Tom, Halamanning, Hennock, Weston, Prince Albert, Georgia, Cook's Kitchen, Cwmyle Rock, Wheal Tehidy, West Basset, South Carn Brea, Bolenowe, Wheal Grenville, Raleigh, South Tresavean, Zion, Rosewarne, Union Tin, Crebor, Fanny, East Boringdon, Boringdon Park, East Russell, Wheal Mary Emma, Praed Consols, West Seton, North Pool, Wicklow, and Mining Company of Ireland.

In Foreign, the demand for Santiago has been great, causing an advance from 7½ to 13; Cobre left off at 33½. Shares have also changed hands in St. John del Rey, United Mining, and United Mexican Companies.

At the annual meeting of the Anglo-Mexican Mint Company, on Tuesday (H. W. Schneider, Esq., in the chair), the report was read, and resolutions passed for the payment of dividends, in June and in Dec. next. Some questions were asked by Mr. C. Richardson (a shareholder) respecting the nature of the investment of certain moneys, stated in the balance-sheet to be lent on security in this country; and explanations having been given by the chairman and a director, the report was unanimously adopted. Mr. Champion Jones's appointment as a director, in the place of the late Mr. John Schneider, was then confirmed; and Mr. E. Hurry, whose term of office had expired, was proposed by the board of directors for re-election.

Mr. Richardson said, he came prepared to oppose the re-election in this case; but that, after what had fallen from the chairman, with respect to the cause of Mr. Hurry's absence—that it was occasioned by a domestic calamity—he (Mr. Richardson) should, under circumstances which called for sympathy, withdraw his opposition. The chairman regretted to hear that any opposition had existed; but he approved of the motives which induced its present withdrawal. After the resolutions had been passed, Mr. John Diston Powles (a director) said, he considered Mr. Richardson had not acted fairly, in first proclaiming his intention to have opposed the re-election of Mr. Hurry, and then withdrawing his intended opposition; he should either have proceeded with his opposition or remained silent. Mr. Richardson repudiated Mr. John Diston Powles's notions and opinions on the subject: after what fell from the chairman, he had pursued the only course consistent with propriety and with his rights as a shareholder. The matter then ended, and the meeting separated.

The Alten Mining Company have received advices to the 13th April—the estimate of produce for March being 9·91 tons.

The Linarc Company have received advices from Mr. H. Thomas to the 24th of April. Lead ore weighed in, 82 tons 18 cwt.: total in stock, 275 tons.—Pig-lead smelted, 35 tons 9 cwt.: total in stock, 900 tons 11 cwt. The 65, west of San Anton's winze, is producing 3½ tons of lead ore per fm.; the 55, west of Buena Ventura winze, 3 tons per fm.; the stopes east, 2½ tons; the 31, east of San Juan, 2 tons per fm. The tribute department is in a very satisfactory state.

The market for gold mining shares opened this week with a steady appearance, but has since been visited by severe depression, in consequence of the directors of the Nouveau Monde Mining Company having been advised by Mr. Clement, their superintendent, that the difficulties respecting Col. Fremont's title, and of his power to put parties into possession of any mineral grants, were such as to prevent their making any attempts at present to establish themselves on his property. Mr. Clement was about to visit other localities more to the north of California, where favourable positions for works, and abundance of gold quartz are known to exist. The effect of this announcement was an instant fall in the quotations of all the Californian companies. The Australian shares, singular to say, participated in the decline, and the feeling of want of confidence has actually extended to shares in gold mining companies which, like the New Granada and the Liberty (Virginia) adventures cannot, by any possibility, have the slightest connection with either Col. Fremont or his leases. There are not wanting persons, however, who attach very little importance to the document above given (and upon which alone, it must be remembered, the fall in prices is founded); and thus we understand that a very large number of shares in the preferable undertakings have passed into the names of parties who purpose making a good thing out of the prevailing panic. The general aspect of the market, however, has remained without improvement up to the present time. The latest quotations are—Aguila Fria, ½ to ½ prem.; Anglo-Californian, ½ to ½ prem.; Australasian, ½ to ½ prem.; Australian Freehold, ½ to ½ dis.; Ave Maria, ½ to ½ dis.; British Australian Freehold, ½ to ½ dis.; Carsons Creek, ½ dis. to par; Colonial Gold, par to ½ prem.; Golden Mountain, ½ dis. to par; Lake Bathurst, ½ to ½ dis.; London and Californian Gold Quartz Crushing Company, par to ½ dis.; Nouveau Monde, ½ dis. to par; Port Philip, par to ½ prem.; Quartz Rock, ½ dis. to par; West Mariposa, ½ to ½ dis.; Australian Consols, par to ½ prem.; Royal Australian Mining and Refining Company, par to ½ prem.; Yuba River 1-16 to 3-16 prem.; Liberty, 3-16 to 5-16 premium; Marquette, ½ dis. to ½ prem.; Gold Importation, par to ½ prem.; Melbourne, par to ½ prem.; Baden Baden, par to ½ prem.; Central Australian, 1-16 to 3-16 prem.; English and Australian Copper ruled at ½ dis. to ½ premium.

Irish Channel Submarine Telegraph were quoted at from ½ to ½ prem.

The settlement in the South Australian Copper Mine is appointed by the Stock Exchange Committee for Monday next. This mine has maintained its value at ½ to ½ prem., in spite of the flatness of other mines in the market, which is, no doubt, owing to the number of shares taken up for investment. Copper, as an article of commerce, is every day increasing in value, and the richness of the South Australian district is without parallel. From the reports of the mining engineer, which we have examined, we never doubted that this mine is amongst the richest in that district. This opinion is gradually gaining ground, and we should not be surprised to see these shares marked at a high figure. We learn that measures have been taken by the directors to send out an experienced mining agent, who is about to proceed there with all the further requisite machinery to unwater the mine. The ore already raised has been ordered for shipment—the same being about 300 tons of good quality, the proceeds of which will be applied to the payment of the first dividend.

The Liberty Mining Company have decided to annex the Grymes to the Vacluse Mine, which has given much satisfaction to those interested, and is certainly likely to tend to the more advantageous working of both—it being a tract of land in Orange County, Va., comprising 200 acres, and a continuation of the Vacluse Mine for 1200 yards, containing the same veins. The Grymes Mine has been successfully worked for some years; but the owner being a professional man, felt more disposed to sell to a company than extend the workings himself; and from a report of the agent, Mr. Thomas Phillips, just received, it appears there are other veins which have not been opened; but from the result of surface washings, they are inferred to be rich. A large portion of the 200 acres is well wooded, and water can be brought to the machinery at trifling expense. The greatest depth yet attained is 60 ft., in most other places only 30 and 40 ft.; and it is stated that it increases in richness in depth. Some threads are also found, yielding from \$400 to \$500 per cwt. The veins, like those of the Vacluse, are very large, in some places as much as 75 feet wide, composed of quartz, talcose, micaceous slate, and oxide of iron, and, in some spots, the sulphuret, all bearing gold; and the agent considers it a highly promising undertaking. The machinery already on the mine consists of a steam-engine, which works Chilean mills, pumps, and stamps.

The Quartz Rock Mariposa Company have dispatched their superintendent, Mr. F. J. Schmidt (formerly manager of various mines in Mexico), with his assistant, a smelting master, a mining master, and a number of miners, who depart for Chagres, en route by Panama, for California, taking with them all necessary implements, machinery, and tools for carrying on the operations of the company; the heavy steam machinery being sent by way of Cape Horn. The expedition was accompanied on board by Mr. Ald. Carter, one of the directors, and Mr. Waddell, the secretary. All the implements are in packages not exceeding 150 pounds weight, to secure their carriage by mules across the Isthmus of Panama.

A communication from Valparaiso (March 20th) represents the position of Chile as decidedly improved since the revolution has been suppressed. The mining industry is in a high state of development, and the yield of silver for 1852 is estimated equal to 2,400,000l. "The principal mineral district is thriving to an extent unparalleled in the history of mining in this country. More than 20 mines in Tres Puntos and Chancarcillo are in beneficio, and pouring forth treasures of silver. They are well named 'the silver fountains.' The export of silver and silver ore during the coming 12 months will not, I think, fall short of \$12,000,000. The impulse given to the mining districts by the Copiapo Railroad merits a few remarks, as it is the first one of any extent in

South America. Scarcely two years have elapsed since its commencement, and it is now open throughout from the coast to the city of Copiapo, a distance of 60½ miles: the traffic has already increased to an astonishing degree, nearly or quite doubling the calculations of the most sanguine. This road is well constructed, with a rail of 56 lbs. to the yard, and the whole establishment would do credit to any country, particularly when its small cost is considered. The long projected railroad from Santiago, the capital, to Valparaiso is now engrossing public attention, and efforts are being made to have the corner stone laid by the President. Government has voted \$2,000,000 to aid its construction. An electric telegraph is now being formed between this city and Santiago, about 100 miles; and another line is in contemplation between Valparaiso, Coquimbo, Huasco, and Copiapo, a distance of 500 miles. This will be very valuable to commercial interests, and will be soon carried into effect."

HULL, THURSDAY.—Our correspondents (Messrs. T. W. Flint and Co.) state that business in mining shares has been moderately active during the week, but transactions have not been to any considerable extent. A few bargains have been done in the more active stocks, but heavy shares have been less dealt in. Speedwell, Tincroft, Treviskey, and one or two others are in request. Alfreds and Tremaynes are offered on rather easier terms.

In another column we give the particulars of an English Gold Mine; the precious metal having been found in as pure a state, and in deposits apparently as rich, as in either of the two modern El Dorados—within a limited distance of the metropolis.

Expeditions in search of gold are all the rage throughout the United States and Canada, and companies are organising in St. John's, New Brunswick, and Halifax, Nova Scotia, for the purpose of proceeding to Australia forthwith.

A correspondent at New York informs us that the members of the Stock Exchange, at a meeting of their board, refused to allow transactions to be made in the Montgomery Mining Company stock, "until a committee shall report on the respectability of the concern," which seemed to be doubtful.

A steam-boat had been lost at Nashville, with \$16,000 in gold-dust on board, belonging to a returned Californian.

PROFITABLE EMPLOYMENT.—The son of a Liverpool gentleman, writing home from the Australian gold diggings, states that in three weeks he succeeded in getting 150 lbs. of gold, which, at the rate of 3l. per oz., would be worth 7200l. sterling, or 2400l. a week.—*Liverpool Mercury.*

Owing to peculiar circumstances, some delay has taken place in the construction of Messrs. Motley and Co.'s steam carriage for common roads, but we understand the affair will shortly be resumed—the work of which is nearly halldone, and is fully expected to be complete the month after next, when the important problem of steam on common roads will be tested.

LEAD ORES

Sold at Aberystwith, on the 3d of May.

Mines.	Tons.	Price per Ton.	Purchasers.
East Logyias.....	110	£11 5 0	Walker, Parker, & Co.
Frongoch.....	90	10 17 0	ditto
Cefn Bruno.....	50	10 12 6	ditto

Sold at the Mine, on the 3d of May.

Great Wheal Badden.....	29	£14 1 6	Tamar Smelting Co.
ditto.....	30	10 10 0	R. Mitchell & Son.

Sold at the Mine, on the 5th of May.

South Tamar.....	80	£18 11 0	Locke, Blackett, & Co.
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Sold at the Mine.

Pentire Glaze.....	40	£16 15 6	Newton, Keates, & Co.
Wheal Emouth.....	60	9 10 6	Tamar Smelting Co.

BLACK TIN.

Mines.	Tons.	Price per Ton.	Purchasers.
Tavistock United.....	3	£48 0 0	Tamar Smelting Company—144
ditto.....	11	0 0	ditto
Charlestown.....	7	47 2 6	Calenick; Williams; Enthoven.
ditto.....	40	0 0	Enthoven and Co.—329

COPPER ORES.

Sampled April 21, and Sold at Tyack's Hotel, Camborne, May 6.

Mines.	Tons.	Price.	Mines.	Tons.	Price.
Tincroft.....	105	£3 0 0	Wheal Seton.....	83	£4 9 6
ditto.....	87	3 15 6	ditto.....	52	3 0 6
ditto.....	85	2 14 6	ditto.....	49	6 5 6
ditto.....	80	3 14 6	ditto.....	41	2 7 6
ditto.....	76	5 18 0	Pendarves.....	73	5 5 6
ditto.....	70	4 18 0	ditto.....	65	5 3 6
ditto.....	68	3 19 6	ditto.....	39	3 5 6
ditto.....	65	4 10 0	North Pool.....	118	3 11 6
ditto.....	60	1 16 6	ditto.....	69	3 5 6
ditto.....	55	7 0 0	ditto.....	62	1 16 6
ditto.....	36	4 17 6	ditto.....	51	1 16 6
ditto.....	30	1 16 6	ditto.....	45	4 3 0
ditto.....	1	32 0 0	ditto.....	25	6 0 6
North Roskear.....	107	5 14 0	South Wh. Frances.....	86	8 0 0
ditto.....	103	6 18 0	ditto.....	59	7 14 0
ditto.....	92	6 2 6	ditto.....	47	3 11 6
ditto.....	85	5 19 6	ditto.....	32	13 4 0
ditto.....	80	10 0 6	Fowey Consols.....	90	6 4 0
ditto.....	43	1 10 0	ditto.....	88	6 17 0
ditto.....	36	1 12 0	Crane and Bejawa.....	40	8 6 6
ditto.....	34	5 9 6	ditto.....	35	6 11 0
ditto.....	30	3 11 0	West Fowey Cons. 73.....	53	13 0 0
Consolidated.....	82	5 14 0	Wheal Vyrrian.....	45	16 0 0
ditto.....	80	4 7 6	Wheal Henry.....	13	5 8 0
ditto.....	76	5 3 0	Great Onslow Cons. 38.....	57	7 0 0
ditto.....	69	4 18 6	ditto.....	14	10 16 6
ditto.....	58	4 14 0	ditto.....	6	10 9 6
ditto.....	55	6 5 6	Jackson's Ore.....	50	0 4 0
ditto.....	50	5 0 6	Frideaux Wood.....	45	3 1 0
ditto.....	2	4 5 0	Bodmin Wh. Mary 39.....	30	3 6 0
Wheal Basset.....	107	4 8 6	Wheal Henry.....	30	1 15 6
ditto.....	52	3 8 0	ditto.....	2	6 10 0
ditto.....	60	Withdrawn	East Seton and.....	19	4 2 6
ditto.....	56	8 2 6	Wheal Maud.....	13	4 0 6
ditto.....	55	Withdrawn	ditto.....	7	2 7 6
ditto.....	44	24 15 0	Wheal Henry.....	7	2 7 6

TOTAL PRODUCE.

Tincroft	818	£3284 0 0	West Fowey Cons.	73	£412 9 0
North Roskear	610	3608 14 6	Wheal Vyrrian	59	199 0 0
Consolidated	472	2426 2 0	Great Onslow Cons.	58	277 11 0
Wheal Basset	414	2330 5 6	Jackson's Ore	50	10 0 0
Wheal Seton and	402	1742 15 6	Frideaux Wood	45	137 5 0
Pendarves	370	1191 8 0	Bodmin Wh. Mary	39	108 18 0
North Pool	370	1191 8 0	Wheal Mary	32	66 5 0
South Wh. Frances	205	1653 12 6	East Seton and	32	130 14 0
Fowey Consols	178	1160 16 0	Wheal Maud	13	4 0 6
Crane and Bejawa	75	866 5 0	Wheal Henry	7	12 12 6

Average Standard.....£114 2 0 | Average Produce.....6½
Average Price per ton.....£5 1 6
Quantity of Ore.....3818 tons | Quantity of Fine Copper, 261 tons 6 cwt.

LAST SALE.—Average Standard.....£116 4 0.—Average Produce.....6½
Standard of corresponding sale last month, 114l. 6s.—Produce, 6½.

COMPANIES BY WHOM THE ORES WERE PURCHASED.

	Tons.	Amount.
Mines Royal	122	£ 575 5 0
Vivian and Sons	843	3779 18 6
Freeman and Co.	279	961 12 6
Grenfell and Sons	542	2351 0 6
Sims, Williams, and Co.	411	2178 18 9
Williams, Foster, and Co.	731	4525 6 3
English and Australian Co.	258	1370 15 6
Mason and Elkington	376	1305 4 6
F. Bankart	346	2274 12 6

Total tons.....3818 | £19,322 14 0

Copper ores for sale on Thursday next, at Andrew's Hotel, Redruth.—Mines and Parcels.—Wheal Buller 742—Carn Brea 620—Alfred Consols 356—Par Consols 251—Lorant 244—North Wheal Basset 239—West Alfred Consols 145—Wheal Tremayne 95—Wheal Agar 92—Tyarnhagley 75—Wheal Speedwell 65—Bocawall Downs 35—Wheal Lemon 32—Carnallan 29—Copper Bottom 27—Trevelyan Consols 21—Wheal Squire 31—Lewis Mines 14—Bell and Lanarth 13—Old

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

THE COST-BOOK SYSTEM.—We have several inquiries respecting the working of the Cost-book System: those requiring information on the subject should obtain a small pamphlet we have prepared (price 6d.), detailing its principles and practice.

J. W. (London).—The French law, "en commandite," exonerates the shareholder from all responsibility beyond the amount of his share, the directors being immediately liable for all debts incurred. It is a great extent resembles the English "scrip" companies, as it is not necessary to sign any deed. A pamphlet was published recently by Ellingham Wilson, Royal Exchange, fully describing the laws of partnership, "en commandite," "anonymous," and "en nom collectif."

B. W. (Aldgate).—The number of metals at present known is 51; of these 19, which may be considered metalloids, have so great an affinity for oxygen, even at common temperatures, that they are never employed in the arts in an uncombined state; these are potassium, sodium, lithium, barium, strontium, calcium, magnesium, silicon, aluminium, yttrium, erbium, terbium, glucinum, zirconium, niobium, thorium, cerium, lanthanum, and didymium.

M. (Birmingham).—It is now announced as certain, that what is termed the Loop line will go on, that is, from Pontypool to the junction of the Taft Vale, crossing the Monmouthshire Canal Company's line, the Tredegar line, and the Rumney line; coals of coaling quality will then be carried to the Midland Counties, from Pontypool to Aberavenny, from thence to Hereford, &c. Coke is now brought down from the north of England to Birmingham, a distance of about 190 miles, when the South Wales coal can be delivered at a distance of 90 miles. The coke of South Wales is fully equal in quality to that of the north of England.

J. W. (Peckham).—There is a diagram of a mortising machine, made by Mr. Kimberly, of Birmingham, in the *Artisan* for this month. It is, however, but justice to an original inventor to say that it is a perfect *fac simile* of one registered by a Mr. Jones, of Goswell-street, about 1847 or 1848, and noticed by us at the time. Mr. Kimberly has introduced Baillie's patent volute spring instead of the common kind, and has patented a peculiar mortise chisel, and also registered one for tenoning.

NORTH AND WEST BASSET MINES.—Q. V.—The shares advertised for sale by public auction will not be sold. We understand both mines are looking exceedingly promising.

THE COST-BOOK SYSTEM.—On the subject of the case connected with the West Downs Mine, Devonshire (Northey v. Johnson), we have received numerous communications, for all of which it would be impossible to find insertion, nor is it necessary, as one general explanation will suffice. They all express surprise and alarm at the decision come to on the ruling of the Judge and finding of the Jury, and express an opinion as to the necessity of adopting the law of the Cost-book System, and in every case requiring a document or transfer to be kept as a record, and are anxious to have explained the real state of the law on the subject. One correspondent observes, that if a purchaser is justified in taking to himself, without written authority, a few shares of questionable value, he might appropriate to himself a large number of great value, and a neck-or-nothing fellow of a purser might take half the shares of a mine to himself, and audaciously tell the adventurers, one after another, that they gave up their shares to him 18 months ago. Another, "An Old Miner," who has invested all his capital in mines which pay well, fears that when he dies, and his widow goes for her next dividends, she will be told he resigned his shares the last time the purser saw him alive. With respect to the law on the subject, we think there is not so much to fear as appears to be imagined; and, first, we would premise that we are informed Mr. Diamond, the purser, never received the shares in question; whether Mr. Johnson still holds them or not, we do not know. As to the law on the subject, it exactly meets the view of the case which we have so often endeavoured to impress on our readers—that the principle of the cost-book cannot be brought into action out of the county of Cornwall, where it is the custom of the ancient Stannaries. It does not exist even in Devonshire; hence the action was brought in the Court of Queen's Bench, at Exeter, and a verdict returned in accordance with common law,—that a verbal agreement of bargain and sale is valid, and can be enforced, on good evidence of such having taken place. No transfer is necessary on such shares, and to make such imperative on the adventurers of any mine out of Cornwall, they must register under the Joint-Stock Companies' Act, in the same manner as a railway or any other public company.

ABYSSO-BAY MINING COMPANY.—W. P. will find, on enquiring at the office, the last account from the mines gave evident symptoms of a near approach towards a lode or branch—the end letting down a considerable quantity of water; the next arrivals are looked for with some anxiety.

HUMANITAS (Lancaster).—The "South Shields Society for the Prevention of Accidents in Mines" was appointed in 1839, after the deplorable explosion at the neighbouring colliery of St. Hilda, by which 52 lives were lost. The system pursued was very different to those fanciful theories adopted by unphilosophical would-be philanthropists. They commenced by visiting the most deep and dangerous mines of the district, examining in detail the ventilating processes in the shafts and workings—thus to become conversant with the different plans adopted, in order not only to ventilate, but to remove the cause of these calamities. They persevered, and arrived at such a degree of perfection, as to set at defiance and put down the vindictive criticism of practical viewers and pseudo philosophers. Their valuable labours may be considered as the pioneers to all the agitation which has since occurred, and the present state of improvements, and the laws to regulate colliery operations.

C. F. C. (Broad street).—None of the companies who are not affected by the lease question can in any way be touched by the statements lately mooted. Their prospects can in no way be militated by the adverse reports that have been lately circulated. In all foreign adventures, however efficiently they may be conducted, there are insuperable difficulties, which only those who have resided in foreign localities are able to judge of.

A. Shipper (Wapping).—The patent glass-covered iron domestic and other ware, mentioned by our correspondent, is manufactured at Birmingham, under a patent; the agent is Mr. Johns, 68, Upper Thames-street. We have for the past 12 months been promised particulars for a descriptive article on its manufacture, but up to the present time have not been able to obtain it. We know that continuous experiments have for a long time been making for the purpose of securing an indestructible and unobnoxious covering, and it would appear it was not yet considered sufficiently perfect to be brought generally into the market. We have seen some beautiful specimens of sheet-iron plates, saffers, &c., covered by this glass, and ornamented in coloured flowers and foliage imitating enamel.

G. C. B. (Broad street).—None of the companies who are not affected by the lease question can in any way be touched by the statements lately mooted. Their prospects can in no way be militated by the adverse reports that have been lately circulated. In all foreign adventures, however efficiently they may be conducted, there are insuperable difficulties, which only those who have resided in foreign localities are able to judge of.

E. D. (Leeds).—We have heard, from good authority, that the supply of water in the Mariposa district is worse than precarious. In some seasons it is totally dried up, in others inundated, causing great destruction. We know, however, plenty of fuel, and in general the country may be considered as well wooded.

DEVON AND CORNWALL MINING COMPANY.—There is no intention to suspend the operations of this company. The numerous speculations started in the same direction have, in a great measure, impeded the success of this undertaking.

A Silver Miner (Cornhill).—The Kongsberg Mines, which have paid the national debt of Norway, were in the year 1826 hawked about in London; no one would then take them up. They have since realised a profit of over 2,000,000*l.*, and could have been had for 36,000*l.*

DEVON BURRA BURRA.—In reply to several enquiries, we have to state that different samples of the ore from the Gata-poor lode have been assayed by Mr. Longmaid, Mr. Harvey, of Tavistock, and other eminent assayers. The produce of three of the samples we give—30*l.*, 24*l.*, and 30*l.* per cent. for copper, and the only sample tested for silver produced nearly 11*oz.* per ton. The average of the Australian Burra Burra ores for the last year reached only 22 per cent.

B. (Manchester).—The Great Welsh Silver-Lead Mine is held by a private party, under the management of Mr. H. Gibson, of 17, Gracechurch-street, of whom further particulars can be obtained.

WHEAT SECTOR.—A correspondent informs us that such has been the unbounded extravagance in the account-house expenditures, that two special meetings have just been held to investigate the same, and the result is as follows:—From 1st Nov. to end of March, 1850 *l.*; wages, 104*l.*; groceries, 4*l.*; 30*l.*; tea for one year, 36*l.*; sugar for eight months, 161*l.*; wages for account-house servants, 54*l.* per annum; wine and spirit, from 24th May, 1851, to 6th April, 1852, 105*l.* 8*s.*; with *et cetera* in equal proportion. The result is, that for the future all orders must be signed by Mr. George Tilly, the clerk on the mine, and no bills will be allowed for any orders given by the other agents, by which means a very considerable saving will be effected, and serve to enhance the assets in hand.

Captain James Hoskings will be at Callington on Saturday, Bodmin on Monday, Indian Queens on Tuesday and Wednesday, Thursday at Callington, and Friday at Tavistock. Letters addressed to the post-office of the above towns will meet with attention.

The Cost-Book System.

Having repeated applications for particulars respecting the Cost-book System, we have reprinted, as a pamphlet, the paper descriptive of its principles and practice, which appeared in the *Mining Journal*. Copies can be procured through any bookseller or newsmen, or at our office, price 6d.

It is particularly requested that all communications may be addressed—

To the Editor,

Mining Journal Office,

26, FLEET STREET, LONDON.

Post-office orders made payable to Wm. Salmon Mansell, as acting for the proprietors.

THE MINING JOURNAL

Railway and Commercial Gazette.

LONDON, MAY 8, 1852.

The *MINING JOURNAL* is published at about Eleven o'clock on Saturday morning, at the office, 26, Fleet-street, and can be obtained, before Twelve, of all news agents, at the Royal Exchange, and other parts of London.

We have now arrived at the end of the fourth month of the present year, and having had ample cause to congratulate those of our readers who have so largely participated in the profits derived from the permanently paying dividend mines during that period, we may now merely add that prosperity still crowns their efforts, and the reports received from the mines up to the present moment are such as to warrant the full assurance that dividends will continue to be made for a long time to come from most of them. Such being the productive state of the mines, we have further testimony as to the profits to be derived therefrom, in the pleasing fact of the metal market being in full activity. By reference to our columns, it will be seen that the price of metals generally is on the advancing order. Bar iron is firm at 47*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.* in Wales; rails 5*l.* 3*s.*, with a tendency upwards, owing to the demand being so abundant for this description of make, and pig-iron has improved in value; this portion

of trade has not been in so flourishing a condition for a long time past. Copper is in such request that the smelting companies can neither obtain the usual supply of ore at the public ticketing in Cornwall or Swansea, nor meet all the demands of their customers for the metal, not even at an advance beyond the quoted price of full 2*l.* per ton, and consequently there is every reason to expect the smelters will have to advance both the price and standard to ensure a full supply. The recent fall of 2*l.* per ton on tin could be maintained only for a few weeks; it has since risen 3*l.*, and stocks being low, the market has now a permanently healthy appearance, though under the control of parties by far too few in number, who can at any time govern the price, be the supply little or great. Pig-lead maintains its price at 16*l.* 10*s.*, with an increased demand for it, which is highly favourable to the numerous mines that have started during the last 10 or 12 months, particularly in Wales: the prospects at many of them are so satisfactorily depicted to us, by sale of produce and at remunerative rates, that large profits are likely to be derived from that quarter of the kingdom in this article alone. A more general enquiry for mines near home is apparent; the speculative public have listened to so many "flattering tales" from abroad, that it is particularly gratifying to us to notice the fact that home, after all, offers equal if not greater advantages. The spirit for mining at length extends towards Ireland,—a land abounding with mineral riches, easy of extraction, the ores from whence are proved to be of considerably higher value than the average rate. Now, then, is the time to explore the vast resources of that country, while money is so abundant, labour so cheap, and the price of metal so satisfactory and remunerative to the supplier. The capital invested in either one of the foreign mining companies would suffice to show what the mineral veins of Ireland are capable of producing. A few hours only is required to convey the explorers to the spot, under whose judicious selection the mines, in the first instance, should be sought after; and once embarked, the capitalist could at his leisure pay his visit, just as easy as a trip to Margate or Ramsgate. Pursuing a system like this would undoubtedly prove a blessing to the labouring population, and unite profit with pleasure in those who undertook it. The tide now begins to flow in such a direction, and we augur that 1852 will prove remunerative beyond all precedent to those who devote their spare capital and due attention to mining in the United Kingdom.

We mentioned, some short time since, that a company had been formed for the purpose of laying down a telegraphic communication between Great Britain and Ireland—the termini from whence the operations were proposed to take place being Port Patrick, on the coast of Scotland, to Donaghadee, on the coast of Ireland—a distance of only 21½ miles. This, when laid down, will make an uninterrupted communication between Dublin and the metropolis of the empire, without a break. Secured as it is by two lines, there can be no fear that the communication will be interrupted; whilst the success of the submarine telegraph between England and France dissipates all doubts of the feasibility and practicability of the enterprise. The economy in a line which is more than 40 miles shorter than any hitherto proposed, must be obvious to the simplest mind; and a few weeks will possibly see the IRISH CHANNEL SUBMARINE TELEGRAPH COMPANY in full operation. That the directors are in earnest is proved by the fact, that the rope is already manufactured, and will, in the course of the ensuing week, be forwarded to its destination, where most energetic measures are being taken for its laying down. Such a desideratum has long been required. The importance of placing the sister island in connection with us has long been felt; while railroads have placed the length and breadth of Great Britain in the vicinity of each other. The short distance of the Irish Channel has raised in these times of locomotion many and serious obstacles in the quick mode of transmitting communications between the several portions of the empire. The importance of this line was noticed a few days since in the House of Lords, by Lords DERBY and CAMPBELL—the Premier observing that the establishment of a telegraphic communication between Great Britain and Ireland would be a great inducement to the Government to establish an American packet-station at some port on the west coast of Ireland. The attempts which have been made previously without effect, though probably with most praiseworthy endeavours, must now be considered null and void: while others have indulged in visionary schemes, the directors of the Irish Channel Submarine Telegraph Company have shown themselves prompt in action, and decisive in the steps they have taken to promote the success of the undertaking which they have ushered into public notice under their fostering auspices, and have proved themselves worthy of the confidence of their constituents. This company has been but a short time before the public. Considering the activity they have displayed, and the results certain to be obtained from their exertions, we must say, if they do not obtain success, they have done all that men could do to command it.

An announcement based on good authority, and which has tended still further to embarrass the vexatious lease question, has appeared during the past week. However loath we might have been to have given credence to that report, it has been subsequently confirmed on the best authority—we allude to the fact of the report of the superintendent of the NOUVEAU MONDE COMPANY, now in California, which states the difficulties connected with Col. FREMONT's title, as well as his power to put parties into possession of the mineral grants which he has conceded to them. These obstacles seemed so great, that it was not deemed advisable for them at present to endeavour to establish themselves on his property. In consequence of this, the superintendent, exercising a wise discretion, intended to visit other localities more northward, where favourable positions for works, and abundance of gold quartz, were known to exist. At the meeting of the Agua Fria Company, held some short period since, it may be remembered that Mr. WRIGHT, of the firm of PALMER, COOK, and Co., of San Francisco, the lessees under Col. FREMONT, made a statement that Col. FREMONT's grant was then under the consideration of a commission, appointed to adjudicate land claims in California. This cannot come to a close, and a final decision be arrived at, under less than a year; in the meantime, the ground is occupied by squatters, who, holding to the old axiom, that "possession is nine points of the law," refuse to give up their holdings, conceiving that they have an equal right to the produce and the soil as the supposed proprietor. When we consider the lawless set of elements which must naturally comprise a Californian mining community, whose sole ideas of justice are based upon Lynchism, we do think it was far better for the superintendent of the Nouveau Monde to seek for new districts—for there can be no doubt that they exist—than to risk litigation, bowie knives, and revolvers, which no doubt would have been brought into play had he attempted forcibly to maintain his position. The experience thus promptly obtained, though perhaps at some little cost, may produce a salutary effect, and be the means of saving some thousands of pounds to the shareholders of the numerous gold companies started in California, if they wisely profit by it. In the meantime, we do not imagine that the Nouveau Monde Company are in a worse position than previous to the receipt of this announcement. By fearlessly publishing this, the managing directors have shown that it is their determination to act honestly and fearlessly towards their constituency. The timid may feel a panic, which no doubt the jobber will take advantage of; but those who have embarked their capital with a view to real investment, will see that, with the present management, all that can will be done to bring the concern to a successful result, although this may not be obtained so speedily and so easily as was at first anticipated.

A practical illustration of the value and importance of the School of Mines and of Science applied to the Arts, is afforded by the publication of the records of their proceedings since the establishment of the institution, in a handsome volume, emanating from the parent establishment—the Museum of Practical Geology. It contains a highly finished reprint of the seven introductory lectures delivered during the first session, by Sir H. T. DE LA BECHE, Dr. LYON PLAYFAIR,

EDWARD FORBES, Esq., ROBERT HUNT, Esq., A. C. RAMSAY, Esq., WARINGTON W. SMYTH, Esq., and Dr. JOHN PERCY, notices of which have previously appeared in our columns. It is proposed in these "records" to publish from time to time accounts of researches carried on at the School of Mines, and during the course of the Geological Survey of the United Kingdom. To these will be added occasional notices of such discoveries and researches in foreign countries as may be considered important to the progress of British arts and manufactures illustrated in the museum. This museum already possesses a metallurgical collection of considerable value, and will, probably, at no distant period, be one of the most perfect in Europe: the foreign and the model collection is rapidly increasing; and we are happy to see that this excellent institution, as well as the School of Mines, and Science applied to the Arts, is progressing as satisfactorily as the most sanguine wellwishers could have desired.

The greatest facilities have been afforded for making complete collections illustrative of the applications of geology to the useful purposes of life, through the Geological Survey of the United Kingdom, being carried on in connection with the Museum; and they contain an extensive series of rocks stratigraphically arranged, of fossils classed in the order of geological time; of specimens illustrative of the ores of the useful metals, their mode of occurrence, and their preparation for smelting; of mineral substances used in the construction of buildings—those for ornamental purposes; and of the useful arts in connection with chemical or metallurgical manufactures. The Office of Mining Records contains a collection of valuable and instructive plans, sections, and explanatory documents; the two laboratories are furnished with every appliance necessary for instruction in the analysis of minerals and ores; and the palaeontological department contains extensive collections, and leaves nothing wanting for the finished instruction of those students who may devote themselves to these alluring and important branches of science.

The second course of lectures given on Monday evenings, to working men, now in progress, is as popular as the first, and the attendance of artisans is larger.

Since writing the above we have been favoured, by the editor of the *Gateshead Observer*, with the report of an inaugural address delivered at the School of Mines attached to the Newcastle College of Practical Science, by Mr. NICHOLAS WOOD, the eminent coal viewer. The lecturer commenced by noticing the previous attempts which had been made to establish a School of Mines, particularly in 1833 and 1845, when the late Lord WHARFCLIFFE, as president of the council, took great interest in its success, but nothing was done. Since that period, however, the Museum of Practical Geology in London has been established with a School of Mines attached; and it was in connection with this institution that it was proposed to found a School of Mines in Newcastle, as a department of the College of Practical Science. To dilate upon the imperfections, or rather the total absence, of practical education in connection with our own mines would be superfluous. None were more sensible of the evil than the underwriters themselves; and it was especially incumbent on Newcastle to take the lead in providing a remedy. Her example would be followed by other districts; and the intelligence of the managers of coal, lead, and iron mines in Great Britain, would be raised to a standard vying with that of any other country in the world. For lack of such knowledge many costly blunders had been committed. In the west of England a band of adventurers set to work in dark Silurian shales, among the oldest of stratified rocks, and far beneath our carboniferous series. Coal had been sought by sinking through the old red sandstone, in the Oxford clay, in the millstone grit near Tiverton. It was popularly believed that coal might be worked on Blackheath, and that it was from interested motives the enterprise was discouraged. All kinds of practical mistakes had been committed, against which a knowledge of geology would have served as a secure protection. Mr. WOOD then proceeded to the subject of ventilation; noticed the steam jet, furnace, and gave a most striking illustration of the intelligence and experience required properly to ventilate extensive workings—a portion of the address we shall again revert to. He then alluded to the recent discovery of the inexhaustible beds of the richest ironstone in the Cleveland district, in Northamptonshire, and other places, which could be carried great distances to the iron districts, and compete with the vested interests of the Lancashire and Staffordshire ironstone mines, as also to the discovery of coal beneath the magnesian limestone, where formerly it was not only believed it did not exist, but that the upper seams, as they approached it, became deteriorated.

Mr. WOOD then came to the subject of practical mechanics; and to give his audience some idea of the difficulties of railway construction in collieries, he asked them to conceive an engineer laying down a railway on the surface in a dense fog. He had already stated that the underground colliery railway at Hetton was 40 miles in extent. He might add that upwards of 60 miles of railway was annually laid down and taken up. The conveyance of the coals from the workings to the bottom of the pit was performed by five powerful steam-engines, and two others were in course of erection, six self-acting planes, 62 horses, and 121 ponies, in putting or conveying the coals from the workings to the main railways, and to the shaft. These were required for the production of about 400,000 tons of coal annually. The total export of the two counties was about 9,000,000 tons, besides the consumption of the district. He (Mr. WOOD) showed how, in a countless variety of ways, a higher education would tend to the greater development of our resources, and stated that he was authorised from Sir H. DE LA BECHE to say that the College would be taken into connection with the Museum of Practical Geology; and after a conversation with Archdeacon THORP, he believed he might add him as a member of the Durham University. A vote of thanks was passed to Mr. WOOD with acclamation, who, in reply, said through life he had struggled under the deficiencies of early education, and he could, therefore, speak feelingly of the necessity which existed for the practical education of the young, and the value to the mining engineer of scientific knowledge and training.

The accounts received this week from California are by no means of an encouraging character, and the depression is now as great in the market as a few short months since was the excitement; when all who speculated anticipated that it was only necessary to dispatch their miners and machinery to the "El Dorado," and from thence obtain the gold, merely by picking it up. At that time, we stated the squatters occupied the ground, and that there would be no inconsiderable difficulty in ejecting them. This remark was, however, unheeded; and the first positive check to the "game of speculation" was given by the vexatious question of the disputed leases between Col. FREMONT and Mr. SARGENT. Chancery proceedings were threatened, but since the explanation of Mr. WRIGHT, at the Agua Fria meeting, the question seems to have almost died a natural death. The number of schemes issued for the prosecution of gold mines both in California and Australia has likewise, in a great measure, tended to damp the spirit of enterprise, and, in many instances, not one-twentieth part of the required capital has been paid up. The great mischief which the last report has caused is the creation of a panic, which probably, if not timely warned, may induce the timid speculator to sacrifice at the present low prices, to the enrichment of the jobbers. By what rule this depression should have any effect on all the auriferous speculations we are at a loss to conceive. Several of the companies established in California have no connection with Col. FREMONT, or in any way can be affected by his grants. We have long since known the insecure tenure by which land was held in California, as well as the desperate means required to eject squatters, who know no law but their own licentious and unbridled passions. What we have long anticipated is now realised. Each and all of these companies must pursue the course which the Anglo-Californian Mining Company has some time since adopted; they must seek a location which has been previously settled, and then make an agreement with the holders. The advantage this company at present possesses is, that they are so far in advance of the others, that they have already effected what appears to be the inevitable steps the others must follow. The directors have exercised a just discrimination in the course they have pursued, and have consulted the interests of their proprietary. The vexatious lease question cannot affect this property at all; and we would recommend that the shareholders who have invested their capital will not, by a temporary panic, depreciate their property, and part with an investment which, by the conduct of its present directors, has given to the public the strongest guarantee that it will be faithfully and honestly managed.

GOLD IN ENGLAND.

It has been appropriately said, that the most remarkable feature in the history of a remarkable age is the discovery of gold in almost fabulous abundance in different parts of the globe. Those, however, who were first bold enough to assert that the precious metal did so exist, were considered candidates, almost, for a lunatic asylum; and it was not until the matter was positively forced on the public, by ocular demonstration of the produce of the golden regions, that the stubborn fact was believed. Mr. Edwards, who discovered gold in Australia, could get no one either to believe his statement or to assist him in his researches, and he was compelled, by circumstances, to leave the richest known gold field in the world, to prosecute his labours in California, where he quickly paid the debt of Nature. That eminent geologist, Sir Roderick Murchison, likewise in vain, drew attention to the existence of gold in Australia; yet the sequel has proved how true their assertions were. Both, in fact, were before their time—the minds of men were not prepared for such startling realities. It has ever been so in reference to any organic change. It was so with steam, with gas, and other great boons to man, which, at the present day, are indispensable of life. With respect to gold also, things have now altered, and the search for that fascinating metal has become almost the master passion of the geologist, the miner, and the capitalist. Surprise will not, therefore, be felt when we announce the fact that the energies of Englishmen have proved the existence of gold, apparently in great abundance, within our own shores. By an announcement, which appears in another column, it will be seen that at South Molton, in Devonshire, on the property of Lord Poltimore, it is found as rich as in either California or Australia.

The Britannia Mine will, probably, be the pioneer of the discovery of other deposits of auriferous ores in the United Kingdom, by drawing attention to the subject, which is unquestionably one of national interest and importance, more especially as the locality is within so limited a distance of the metropolis that the most sceptical may quickly verify all that is asserted. That the more valuable gold bearing stones are rich in an extraordinary degree is placed beyond question by the reports of practical assayers and the examination of nearly all the great geologists and mineralogists of the day; while the bulk is also commercially valuable, is evidenced by the fact, that a London bullion dealer has offered 52 per ton at the mine for the whole of what has hitherto been considered as mere refuse (about 300 tons), and used for mending the roads. If London be not pined with gold (and we do not know that it is not), it is clear that the roads in the vicinity of North Molton are depositories of the precious metal. There are 40 or 50 gold stones at the offices of the company, which are rich in the extreme, and altogether quite beautiful. They may be seen at any time, as well as portions of the "refuse" heaps, stones of copper, &c.

Geologically, also, the statements put forth are substantiated. The situation of the Britannia Mine, as well as the greater part of Devonshire, possesses all the conditions requisite for the discovery of gold. The prevalent surface rock is the old red sandstone, or Devonian, one of the Palaeozoic group, in which, and in the igneous rocks, which are generally associated with them, gold is alone found in sufficient abundance to be remunerative. The physical geography of the county is characterised, for the most part, by hills more or less steep, with plains and valleys intersected, traversed by rivers and streams, presenting a miniature representation of the mountains and valleys of California and Australia, and in the greater part of which gold may be found. At all events, it is only where such conditions exist that any safe prediction can be ventured on.

Another extraordinary and important feature connected with the Britannia Mine is the circumstance that should have been sunk in the valleys, and gossan, bearing gold, is there found intermixed with the sand, so that the whole of the low lands may, apparently, be "streamed" for gold. The locality is covered, at least some portion of the valleys, by alluvial deposits, which have been found in the same manner as the Californian and Australian alluvia. These can be worked by the pan and the wooden rocker, and there is no reason why scales and dust should not also be found, as the same agencies which have deposited the gold bearing gold could have transported the other. We do not know whether boulders, or rounded pebbles, occur in the vicinity, but if they do, then, most assuredly, the sands containing them have been formed by denudation, or that abrasion which the surface of the earth has undergone from water in past ages. As the Devonian hills were being slowly elevated, by subterranean action, above the waters, their sides and summits were exposed to the violence of the tides, waves, and breakers continually dashing and beating against them, wearing away small particles of the rock, mixed with scales and spangles of gold contained therein, which were then transported by currents into the plains and valleys intersecting them, while larger masses of rock were undermined and torn away by breakers, which were transmitted into boulders and rounded, by attrition, into beds of pebbles. The larger pieces of gold, from their greater specific gravity, were, of course, the first to be precipitated, and fell at the flanks or feet of the hills, while the smaller particles were conveyed to greater distances. It does not, however, follow, that gold will be found only near to surface, for it frequently occurs that rich gold alluvium is covered by a thick deposit of soil containing no vestige of gold, the upper deposit having been formed after the water had extracted all the gold from the neighbouring mountains and buried it in the lower bed.

Space will not permit us to say more on this interesting undertaking, but we have been thus minute that attention may be paid to the question generally, believing, as we do, that there is every probability of England being found as independent in the field of gold as she is in almost every other metallurgical production. We will return to the subject.

COBALT AND NICKEL.—Mr. H. Hussey Vivian, of Singleton, Glamorgan, has secured a patent for obtaining the cobalt and nickel always contained in copper ores. The process is divided into four classes, according to the nature of the ores to be operated on—the basis of the invention being the affinity of copper for sulphur, and of nickel and cobalt for arsenic.

GREAT WELSH SILVER-LEAD MINE.—It is gratifying to learn that not only the prospects but the results are highly satisfactory. We have seen a report from Captain Thomas Williams, which is somewhat astounding; however, the adventurers are the best judges; and as the mines are so easy of access, we should advise them to visit the local, and judge for themselves by personal observation. We yesterday saw a block of lead ore of about 4 cwt., which we should think would yield upwards of three-fourths of metallic ore for "pile," and give a produce of 75 per cent. The directors have, we understand, presented to Captain James Kessell, who has the supervision of the mines, a handsome silver lever watch, capped and jewelled, with all the *et ceteras*, and inscribed with his name, as also a dial. This we think not only due, but judicious, for although "a good mine" may be said to "make a good captain," yet this act of kindness, and admission of the ability of their agent, must be highly pleasing to the recipient. The same parties are, we find, interested in the Royal Hibernian Mines, Castlemaine, of which Captain John Kessell, the son of the above, has the management, and to whom a similar compliment has been paid.

GREAT WHEAL TONKIN.—A deputation from London, accompanied by agents of high standing, has just paid a visit of inspection to this mine. They report in unexceptionable terms that a better or more promising undertaking cannot exist—it having the Hingston Down lodes, the Redmoor, and two or three of the Wheal Brother's lodes passing through the set, also the Wheal Langford copper lode. To-day is fixed upon as the setting day, when an engine-shaft will be at once set, also several bargains on the tin and copper lodes agreed on. A shaft will be at once recommended near the boundary of the set, adjoining the Kelly Bray lode. This lode, which is producing 3 or 4 tons of copper to the fathom, is already in the Tonkin set. This, with the other rich lodes, which materially influence the prospects of the adventure, will render the Wheal Tonkin a valuable and dividend paying mine. An additional report will appear next week from the agents who are engaged to determine upon the most eligible situations for the engines, of which there will be one or two obtained for the mine without delay.

GEFAL-Y-MINERS COPPER MINES.—These sets consist of about 400 acres, being upwards of 1000 fathoms in length, by 400 fms. in breadth. They are situated at Trawsfynydd, in Merionethshire, held under the Crown at a royalty of 1-12th. The whole extent of the district is said to be highly mineralised; two lodes have already been opened on, and copper sold therefrom at 12s. per ton. The district is abundantly supplied with water, being ample all the year round to drive a wheel 60 feet diameter, and 4 ft. breast. The high road from Bala to Festiniog passes through the set, distant only five miles from the latter, and 12 from the shipping place of Port Madoc. A sum of 2000l. has already been expended, and it is proposed to raise a further capital of 13,000l., in 12 shares, for particulars of which see advertising columns.

WEST WHEAL FANRY.—This mine, which is situated in the vicinity of St. Ives Consols, the Old Trevisa Mine, Bray, Rosewall Hill, Trowan Consols, and others, is about to be worked under a very influential management. The reports of Mr. Evan Hopkins, and other practical men, are very encouraging, and there can be no doubt but the results will be most favourable. It is about half a mile square, and held under the Countess Dowager of Sandwich and the Duke of Cleveland for 21 years, at 1-18th dues. The stratum is a decomposed granite containing numerous tin veins, and in the centre of a highly remunerative district, the adjoining mines having returned enormous profits. Mr. Evan Hopkins recommended a steam-engine to develop the lodes, of which he gave a very favourable opinion. Capt. John Roberts also warmly recommends this adventure. The mine is divided into 1024 shares, at 2s. each, which, it is expected, will put the mine in a productive position.

PERRAN WHEAL JANE CONSOLS TIN AND COPPER MINING COMPANY.—This set comprises about 100 acres of land in Perranzabuloe, Cornwall, well known as the Truro Consols and Wheal Montague, half a mile south of Perran St. George and Wheal Leisure, bounded on the west by Prince Albert Consols. Partial operations were commenced in the north part of the ground when Perran St. George and Wheal Leisure were in the zenith of their prosperity. The Prince Albert tin lode passes through it, the stratum being principally schist, which in this district has proved so very productive for tin. The set has been obtained from Sir Richard R. Vyvyan, Bart., and is held on lease for 21 years, from March 25 last, at 1-16th dues above, and 1-18th below adit. Operations are already commenced; Prince Albert lode cut, and excellent tin broken therefrom; cross-cuts are driving to intersect other lodes. The concern is to be wrought under the Cost-book System, in 4000 shares, of 12 each, the deposit being 5s. per share. Six directors are elected; the secretary being Mr. William Baltye, 2, Winchester-buildings; the managing agent, Captain John Davies. The parties do not confine themselves to working the tin lodes, but those of copper also, which exist in the Truro Consols; and as the concern can be wrought at a moderate expenditure, and trial given to a number of lodes, in a short period of time, we are inclined to believe that, under judicious and economical management, it will prove remunerative. The shares are all taken up, and chiefly by parties holding largely in the adjoining mines.

NEW SLATE SAWING MACHINERY.

In the *Mining Journal* of April 24 we gave the particulars of an experiment, at the Welsh Slate Company's Quarries, near Festiniog, with a new sawing machine, arranged and patented by Mr. A. Searell, of the Cwmorthyn Slate Quarries. The general principle of the machine, as before stated, is that, instead of the heavy and cumbersome blocks being carried towards the saw blades, the saws themselves travel, and can be so arranged as to make eight cuts instead of one, as by the old machine. It consists of a long rectangular frame, supported by upright frames, composed of two cross-beams, or rails, connected by parallel guide rods, the latter passed through bosses formed in the ends of the frame. In connection with these are screws worked by hand wheels, whereby the frame can be raised or lowered as necessary. The end frames are supported on wheels, by which the whole machine may be moved about as required, on rails laid down for the purpose. The saw carriage runs upon wheels, which rest upon the upper edge of the side rails of the frame. There are other wheels attached to the saw carriage, which serve to keep it steady and free from shaking, and yet admitting of its having a to-and-fro motion on the frame. Motion is communicated to the main shaft, and through it to spindles on the saw shafts by an endless band, or chain, passing round a pulley at each end of the frame, and kept in close contact by smaller pulleys bearing against them. The machine may be put in motion by steam or other motive power, or if manual labour is employed, crank handles are attached for the purpose. The blocks of slate, or other substance to be cut, are mounted on carriages, running also on lines of rails, on each side parallel to or at right angles with those on which the machine itself is placed, so that the saws on both sides may be cutting at once. When the blocks are brought into the required cutting positions, the carriage is securely fixed by locking the wheels; the longitudinal frame is then raised or depressed, by means of the screws, to the proper height for producing the intended cuts, and motion being given to the saw carriage, it advances, and the saws, by means of a weight, are always kept up to their work. If a cut of 12 inches, or upwards, is required, two saws should be used, the one cutting one-half, and the latter one finishing the cut. The machine may be applied to cutting slate, stone, wood, or other substance; and one novelty in the invention is, that the bearings of the several revolving shafts are of glass, or of some metal faced with glass. The claims are for the manner in which the saws advance to their work, and the glass bearings.

THE ELECTRIC LIGHT.—Mr. Staitte recently delivered a lecture on the electric light at the Royal Institution, Liverpool, which gave much satisfaction to a highly respectable audience—indeed, so much so, that several influential gentlemen have determined to make efforts to get it tried for permanent use in some prominent part of the town. On the new landing stage, for instance, an electric light would enable ships to be unloaded or loaded by night as well as by day, with perfect safety. Mr. Wilkins, of London, the Lighthouse engineer, sent down expressly for the purpose a section of one of Fresnel's dioptric lens of the first power, an illuminator which, when complete, costs 2000l. The light was put on early in the evening, and maintained its brilliancy to the last; it was excessively brilliant in the room, but it was evidently too limited to allow it to show its full powers. It was transferred to the portico outside, when the whole of Colquhoun-street was as light as day, and where the light impinged on the Roscoe Arcade the full glare of the meridian sun does not cast deeper shadows. At this point a just conception of its magnificently illuminating powers could be formed, and struck with astonishment and admiration those who had witnessed its effects within doors.

COMPANY OF COPPER MINERS IN ENGLAND.—In our last impression, we mentioned that the works had been restored to the company by the Bank of England. A public meeting is to be held this evening at Cwm Avon, to prepare an address to Mr. W. Gilbertson, who has so energetically exerted himself for the resuscitation of the works. A dinner will take place on Tuesday, presided over by the High Sheriff of the county, Griffith Llewellyn, Esq., of Baylam Hall. We hear that the attendance is likely to be numerous; and we have no doubt that Mr. Gilbertson, who has so long resided there previously, will receive from his old friends a right good old English welcome.

IRONWORKS.—These works are situated in the most picturesque district of Norway, about 15 miles from the town of Holmestrand, and 20 miles from Drammen. They were first worked about 150 years since, at which period they were noted as the most prominent of all the Norwegian works. The present proprietors have introduced all the newest improvements and appliances which have been brought into use during the last twenty years. On the works there is a calcining furnace with hot-air apparatus, two cupola furnaces with casting-houses, one bloom hammer, three bar-iron furnaces, with planishing hammer; there is abundant water power, and the property is situated in the vicinity of two lakes, which afford good fishing, and an easy transport to the interior of the country. A commodious dwelling-house is erected for the manager, together with out-houses, stabling, and the necessary offices. The ground, with water power, is held under Count Wedel-Jarlsberg, and a royalty of about 50l. per annum is all that is exacted. The ore is obtained in the vicinity, and at a comparatively small cost, situated as it is in one of the most fertile districts of Norway; and labour is obtained at an easy rate, the charge being from about 5d. to 8d. per diem for an able-bodied labourer. The prices of provisions are moderate, and the means of living are consequently easy. The Kongsberg ironworks are in the vicinity of the far-famed silver works, which are bound to supply them with 1500 fathoms of wood yearly for charcoal. The importance of these works must be considered, when they possess the appliances both for charcoal and coke, and are situated so favourably that an easy and cheap access is obtained to the outports of the country. A ready market is obtained for castings in Christiania and the adjoining districts; and, if energetically worked, there is every probability of their being remunerative to those who invest their capital in the prosecution of these works. Attached to the works are several large mines on the west coast of Norway, so that an unlimited supply of ore can be obtained.

CAPITAL COURT "STAGE."—Our last Journal gave an account of one of those, to public companies, very troublesome customers having thought proper to write for shares as the editor of the *Mining Journal*. The numerous schemes which are had recourse to by these "stags," as they are called, to get letters of allotment from public companies, for the purpose of selling at a trifling profit per share, are beyond conception; and though companies go to great expense to avoid the nuisance, they still find it impossible to escape it entirely. We think, however, the plan adopted by a company just come out will greatly contribute to do away with the practice. The Netherlands and Hanover Junction Canal Company, as we perceive by the prospectus, give but two days for the payment of the deposit upon the shares they allot, and allot the shares at once, as they are applied for; by this means, a letter of allotment can, of course, have no value but for the person it is addressed to, as the bankers are instructed to refuse all letters of allotment. It is presented after the time fixed. We have little doubt that the plan of the Netherlands and Hanover Junction Canal Company will, in future, be adopted by every new company, whereby a good deal of trouble and expense will be avoided, and none but *bona fide* subscribers will apply for shares.

IMPROVED LUBRICATOR FOR MACHINERY.—A patent has recently been obtained by M. B. Coquerit for a new lubricator, of much simplicity, and which appears to us to be calculated to most effectually answer the purposes intended. It consists of a box containing the oil, from the bottom of which a tube descends directly on to the bearings. On the top of this tube a boss is cast, with a screw thread turned in it, into which a thumb key, with a conical point, is screwed, so that the annular aperture formed in the tube by the insertion of the key can be instantly closed, when the machinery is at rest. By raising the key by unscrewing, the conical point serves to regulate the supply to the greatest nicety, from one to as many drops per minute as may be required, and there is a spring fixed on the key, which acts on a notched surface on the boss, so that the attendant can always tell, by the number of notches passed over, to what extent the tube is opened. The advantages claimed are, regularity of motion and friction, without waste, impossibility of the bearings getting heated, and a saving of about 30 per cent. It may be applied to every kind of machinery without additional outlay—it being only necessary to take off the old lubricator and insert the patent one instead.

Mr. E. Goddard, C.E., of Ipswich, has constructed a small portable asbestos gas stove, for heating apartments, of great simplicity and portability, the apparatus being contained in a box 12 inches by 9 inches, and 3½ inches deep; also a protected gas burner, of novel construction, for gas cooking stoves, in which the holes are not liable to be choked up by any means.

At the meeting of the Metropolitan Free Hospital, at the London Tavern, on Wednesday (the Earl of Carlisle in the chair), Mr. Henry Gibson, in addition to the donation of twenty guineas on behalf of the Great Welsh Mining Company, and five guineas his annual subscription, intimated his intention of giving the hospital a pipe of port wine.

THE GREAT MEN OF LIVERPOOL.—During the recent visit of some celebrities to Liverpool, it was remarked how strange it was that so great a town as Liverpool, in commercial importance, should have produced so few persons of eminence in literature, art, or science. We have since discussed the subject with several, and are convinced that "it is true, and pity it is." Few of our readers would credit it, that the only Liverpool men commanding a world-wide fame are—Roscoe, the poet and novelist; Gibson, the sculptor; Muspratt the physician and chemist; and Lassell, the astronomer.

A valuable lead mine (says the *Newry Telegraph*) has been opened in the county of Monaghan, on the estate of the late Joseph McClelland, and applications for working it have been made by several parties.

MINERAL WEALTH OF CANADA.

Among our colonies remarkable for their mineral wealth, it is probable that Canada, a country yet but partially explored, will be found remarkably prolific, particularly in copper ores. In many portions of the country, from Lake Superior to Quebec eastward, the strata are highly favourable for the development of minerals, and in the township of Inverness, in the county of Megantic, a vast and rich bed of mineral land has been discovered, which bids fair to be of great importance. The prevailing rock of the district is, it appears, clay-slate regularly stratified, of a slowly decomposing nature, running almost due east and west, with an inclination, or dip, of about 65° north. Parallel with, and at various distances from, each other are several veins of a quartzose character, hard and highly crystallised. By the decomposition of the surrounding slate-rock, the quartz veins have become exposed in many places, and in blasting a large projecting piece of rock, specimens of a sulphuret of copper were produced of extraordinary value, from which, on analysis, 77.41 per cent. of copper was the result, while the richest sulphuret of copper does not contain more than 80 per cent. of copper. A portion of this property has been obtained, and a company formed, under the title of the Megantic Copper Mining Company; it consists of 1800 acres of land, conveniently situated in Inverness, about 40 miles from Quebec, easy of access; but the means of transit will be much improved on the completion of the Richmond and Melbourne Railway, now in course of construction, and which is expected to be laid down in the ensuing autumn, passing within eight miles of the property, from whence produce and materials can be transported to Quebec with facility and cheapness. Specimens of the ore have been analysed by Mr. John Mitchell, of Kentish Town, London, Mr. James Cooke, of Darlington, and Professor J. P. Norton, Yale College (U.S.),—giving respectively 72.0, 73.7, and 77.44 per cent. of pure copper. These sulphurets thus show a per centage superior to the famed Burra Burra carbonates and oxides, and nearly equal to a large proportion of the malleable copper which is found in such abundance on the American side of Lake Superior.

The property is purchased, with the option of throwing up the contract to Oct. 1 next, for the sum of 100,000l., the vendors agreeing to take 50,000l. in shares and the remainder in cash, and the entire capital is to be 125,000l., in 17 shares, thus leaving the sum of 75,000l. to be appropriated solely to work the mines and the general purposes of the company: in this interim, mining agents of experience will inspect the property, and their reports are expected to be in readiness about July. The company will be incorporated under the 13th and 14th Vic., c. 18, of the Canadian Legislature, by a very simple mode, for a period of 50 years, by which the liability of a shareholder ceases on payment of the capital; and should the board of management consider it advisable, a special Act will be obtained, the vendors having stipulated to bear such expense themselves. The board of management are authorised to draw to the extent of 1s. 6d. per share, on 75,000 shares, from the capital paid into the bankers, for preliminary expenses; but should it be determined after the survey not to proceed, the balance of capital will be returned, minus the expenses. From the respectable standing of the promoters and London board of management, there is no doubt of the *bona fide* character of the undertaking; and from the mineral nature of the country, and the discoveries made in this particular locality, there appears every prospect of a successful result. But even should the inspection not turn out encouraging, the expenses will be but small.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD.—This gigantic public undertaking, 670 miles in length (for the completion of which Congress has donated an aggregate of 2,572,800 acres of land to a company at New York, composed of some of the first men in the Union) is progressing in a most satisfactory manner: 150 miles will shortly be completed. The whole stock has been taken, and arrangements are in progress for finishing the entire line within four years. It is proposed to meet the cost of construction by the issue of bonds, bearing 6 per cent. interest, payable in 1875, which, if brought into this market, would command attention, secured as they will be not only by the road itself, but by the 2,000,000 acres of the donated lands, of the most fertile description. Part of the iron for this road is now being manufactured in South Wales, and upwards of 30,000 tons have altogether been agreed for, 15,000 tons of which have been purchased by Mr. Neal, the vice president of the company, from an eminent London firm, through Messrs. G. B. Toms and Co., of this city, during the past fortnight. The port of Chicago, on Lake Michigan, forms the north-eastern terminus of this great enterprise, and already boasts a tonnage equal to Glasgow; while the port of Cairo, near the junction of the Mississippi and the Ohio Rivers, is already scarcely inferior in importance to our Bristol, and constitutes the south-western boundary of the railway in question.

BELGIC-AMERICAN ATLANTIC AND MISSISSIPPI RAILWAY AND EMIGRATION COMPANY.—The object of this company is to facilitate the transit from the Atlantic to the Mississippi by the construction of a railway, commencing at Savannah, in the State of Georgia, passing Albany, Fort Gaines, Abbeville, Montezuma, and Stockton to Columbia, terminating at the City of Natchez, with branches to Pensacola, Mobile, and Shieldsboro. By this means, the Mississippi can be reached in 16 days from Europe instead of six weeks, and thus open a fresh channel for emigration to the fertile and improving districts of Georgia and the neighbouring States. The Belgian Government is at present most anxious to promote the emigration of a large number of the poorer class; and the company have, therefore, taken measures for the purchase of an extensive tract of land in Georgia, well known for its fertile soil and salubrious climate. The company proposes to forward at their own expense labourers and their families, to be employed on the railroad; a small amount to be deducted from their wages to cover the expense. Great increase of population, and in the value of land, is confidently calculated on when the line is complete, and a large return expected from the sale of land alone.

RHONDDA VALLEY RAILWAY.—This line is intended almost entirely for the conveyance of mineral produce. A small portion of the works are already finished. The remainder, about 13½ miles, will be commenced immediately, probably in the ensuing week, and will be finished in about 18 months. The line is divided into two branches, one of which crosses the Rhondda River no less than 20 times.

SOUTH WALES RAILWAY.—The iron tubular bridge across the Wye, at Chepstow, has now been floated into its position, and will constitute, when finished, a splendid piece of railway engineering. The only other important break in the line that occurring across the river Loughor, which separates the two adjacent counties of Carmarthen and Glamorgan. The passage at this point will be effected by means of a wooden bridge, except on the left bank of the river, where an iron swing bridge will be placed, to admit of the transit of small vessels. The iron bridge is now being manufactured at Bristol.

REED'S IRON BLOCK CHAIRS.—These chairs, which we have repeatedly noticed at intervals for several years past, are, we are happy to hear, at length getting practically into use. On the Newcastle-upon-Tyne and Carlisle Railway they have had a fair trial, and have proved so satisfactory that the directors are continuing to lay them down. The Government Surveyor was recently down, and gave a strong and favourable opinion of them; they are placed at intervals of 4 feet from centre to centre, which gives a bearing of 21 inches, and an unsupported distance between the blocks of 27 inches. With the common chair and sleeper the bearing is only 4 inches and the non-supported part 32 inches; the chairs on wood or stone blocks are invariably 3 feet only apart. These blocks are so much more easily laid down, that it has been carefully ascertained that the plate layers, with greater facility, get over more than double the work in the same time; they can lay 80 blocks, or 107 yards of single rail, in the same time that they can lay 40 stone blocks and chairs extending over 40 yards only. Their superior durability to either wood or stone is also unquestionable; their weight is according to circumstances—they may be safely adopted as low as 80 to 84 lbs.: the general cost is less than sleepers on wood or stone; and, whenever they are no longer wanted, their marketable value as old metal will be one-half the original cost, or possibly more. For colliery purposes a block of 50 lbs. will be sufficient, and a still lighter one will suffice for underground work.

AMSTERDAM WATER-WORKS.—We learn from Amsterdam that the Haarlem Hills Company are proceeding with their works, while the Rhine Supply Company are showing no signs of life. The weather has been very propitious lately; unfortunately, however, as the *Handelsblad* of 30th April remarks, this has only served to prove that a supply of water adequate to the purpose is not to be hoped for from that source, and the projectors and promoters of the scheme have now an opportunity of seeing that the opinion of the whole body of Dutch engineers (that it was impracticable) was well founded. As we were informed, so it now turns out—that the sand hills rest upon a bed of humus, or bog earth, through which what little water there may be in dry seasons must filter, and be, consequently, rendered unfit for use, being impregnated with, and coloured by the presence of, humine, sulphureted hydrogen, &c., such as is always found to be the case, on such occasions, with the water in the wells at Haarlem and that part of the country generally. The scheme of gathering water for the supply of the city of Amsterdam from the sand hills has invariably been looked upon, in that country, as preposterous, and so, in fact, it now appears.

LONDON AND SYDNEY GOLD MINING COMPANY.—We understand the scrip of this company will be issued this day, and that the deposits have been paid up extremely well, considering the number of projects in existence. There has been dealings on the Stock Exchange for the coming out, at 1-16th to 1-8th premium, which, considering the shares are only 5s. each, is a test of the public approbation of the project.

NEW MACHINES FOR THE GOLD REGIONS.—Much interest has been excited in New York by the exhibition of the model of a machine, called the "planospherical stamper, grinder, and amalgamator," for reducing the gold quartz to powder, and amalgamating the gold at the same time with quicksilver, which is unique for these purposes, and said to embrace qualities of a totally different and superior character to any other yet proposed.

AMERICAN INVENTIONS.—Among the recent American patents is one for an apple-paring machine; and also one for a sausage-stuffer.

THE MEGANTIC COPPER MINING COMPANY.

Township of INVERNESS, county of MEGANTIC, LOWER CANADA.
A freehold of 1800 acres of land, to be vested in the Company without dues or royalty.

Capital £125,000, in shares of £1 each—payable on allotment.
To be incorporated in Canada, pursuant to the 13th and 14th Vic. cap. 18, of the Canadian Legislature, according to which all liability of shareholders is avoided, on the capital being paid up.

BANKERS in LONDON—Messrs. Martin, Stone, and Martins.
SOLICITORS in LONDON—Mr. W. H. Cotterill, 32, Throgmorton-street.
BROKERS in LONDON—Mr. Francis Pawle, 23, Threadneedle-street.
SECRETARY in LONDON—Mr. James Bartlett Trustee, No. 1, Three King-court, No. 39, Lombard-street.

This vast and rich bed of mineral land is most conveniently situated in the township of Inverness, in the county of Megantic, Lower Canada, about 40 miles from Quebec, in of easy access at present, and conveyance will be much improved on the completion of the Richmond and Melbourne Railway. This railway, now in course of construction, is intended to be all laid down by the ensuing autumn, and will pass about eight miles from the property, and by its materials and produce can be transmitted from and to Quebec with facility and cheapness.

The property is purchased (but with an option of throwing it up until the 1st October next) for the sum of £100,000, of which sum the vendors agree to accept £50,000 in shares, and £50,000 in cash—the remainder of the capital is to be exclusively applied for the working of the mines, and to the general purposes of the Company, for which it is deemed amply sufficient. Power is conceded to work the mines in the interim, the produce to belong to the Company if the property be accepted; but if not, the produce is to belong to the vendors—they paying all charges of freight, &c.—the Company paying the cost incurred in working only.

Mining capitalists of acknowledged experience and ability, with competent inspectors on the part of the Company, accompanied by one of the board of management, will leave England for Canada in May, to survey the property; and on their return, which may be expected in July, will report, at the earliest moment, fully on the state and prospects of it. The quantity of copper-ore in this extensive tract of mineral land is also unbounded, and may be wrought with facility and economy—thus showing a desirable investment, and assuring early remuneration and continuous dividends to subscribers.

By analyses of the ores the following results have been obtained:—
77.45 per cent.; 77.38 per cent. for copper—by Prof. J. P. Norton, of Yale College
78.7 per cent. for copper—by James Cooke, of Darlington
79 per cent. for copper—by John Mitchell, of London.

Specimens of the ore may be seen at No. 1, Three King-court, Lombard-street.
By the Act of the 13th and 14th Vic. cap. 18, of the Canadian Legislature, a very simple mode of incorporating a Company for a period of 50 years is authorised, and all liability of a shareholder (except for labourers and servants' wages) ceases on the capital of the Company being paid up. A copy of the Act may be seen at the office of Mr. Cotterill.

If the Board of Management should deem it advisable that a special Act for the immediate regulation of this Company should be obtained from the Canadian Legislature, the vendors of the property have stipulated to obtain one at their own expense.

Until the Company shall be incorporated, and the property accepted, the capital subscribed will be paid to the bankers, Messrs. Martin, Stone, and Martins, to the credit of the trustees in London; the Board of Management are, however, in the meantime to be at liberty to draw to the extent of £1, 6d. per share on 75,000 shares for expenses.

On the incorporation and acceptance of the property, the capital will be transferred to the account of the Company in Canada, and be applied by the Board of Management in payment of the purchase-money, and for the general purposes of the Company. Should it be determined by the Board of Management, after the survey contemplated, and the further reports to be obtained, not to proceed, the balance of capital, after deducting the expenses to the extent mentioned, divided over 75,000 shares, will be returned to the parties producing certificates of shares.

Applications for shares, on or before the 22d inst., to be made to Mr. Francis Pawle, 23, Threadneedle-street; or to the London Secretary, 1, Three King-court, 39, Lombard-street, where prospectuses and reports of the mine may be obtained.

CREETOWN COPPER AND LEAD MINING COMPANY.

Capital £20,000, in 20,000 shares, of £1 each—paid up in full.

ON THE COST-BOOK SYSTEM—(No deed to be signed).

COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT.

CHARLES CLARKE, Esq., firm of Denny, Clarke, and Co.
GEORGE GABAIN, Esq., White Lion-court, Cornhill
J. A. HERZ, Esq., Moorgate-street
JAMES HAYWOOD, Esq., Phoenix Iron-Works, Derby
WILLIAM SWANN, Esq., Phoenix Iron-Works, Derby

A. Cooper, Esq., Winchester-house, Old Broad-street; T. S. Richards, Esq., Bishopsgate-street-within.

BANKERS—London and County Joint-Stock Bank.

SOLICITORS—Messrs. Freeman and Bohamley, Coleman-street.

SECRETARY pro tem.—Mr. S. Syrett.

STOCKBROKERS—Messrs. Foster Brothers, Tokenhouse-yard.

OFFICES.—12, GEORGE-YARD, LOMBARD-STREET, LONDON.

These mines are situated near to Creetown (which is on a navigable river), in Kirkcubrightshire, and have been worked by adit levels, on four levels, since May, 1849, by a few individuals, as a private company. The discoveries made, ore sold, now raised, and in further course of raising, justifying and requiring the erection of one or more steam-engines, induce the present proprietors to bring the concern before the public, to meet the increased expenditure now decided on as necessary.

In the formation of the present Company, the point aimed at has been to adjust the capital required to develop all the lodes on the mine, so as to limit the liability of the shareholders to the amount called for, and leaving the ores, now raising or hereafter to be raised, to constitute a dividend fund; which ores would, in all probability, have eventually met the required exigencies, were it not considered advisable for the more rapid and profitable carrying out the adventure to put on at once a competent engine.

The reports on the mines (embodied in the prospectus) from Capt. R. Williams, agent for Cairnmore and Black Craig Mines, both near to Creetown, and from Capt. Richard Rowe, agent for the Laxey Mine, Isle of Man, concur in bearing out the expectations of the mines becoming early dividend paying ones, if their proposed veins are at once carried out.

Meantime the engine shaft is being sunk in pursuance of their advice, preparatory to the engine being erected. The present proprietors retain an interest equal to one-half of the mine; and the proposed company purpose to raise a new capital by the issue of 10,000 shares at £1 each, for the objects and with the views previously explained. It will be unnecessary to say more of the general prospects of this concern, further than full reliance may be placed on the integrity and faithfulness of the reports, and it is confidently anticipated that early dividends may be expected from produce only.

The mines are held on lease for 21 years, with 1-15th dues. The titles and agreements are open to inspection at the company's offices.

Applications for shares to be made to Messrs. Foster Brothers, Tokenhouse-yard, or the Stock Exchange; or to the Secretary, at the offices, 12, George-yard, Lombard-street, London, April 27, 1852.

FORM OF APPLICATION.

To the Committee of Management of the Creetown Copper and Lead Mining Company, 12, George-yard, Lombard-street.

GENTLEMEN,—Be pleased to allot me shares (or any less number) in the Creetown Copper and Lead Mines, and I hereby agree to pay £1 per share on all such shares so allotted, on or before the day specified in your letter of allotment, according to the rules of the Company.

Name in full.....

Residence.....

Reference.....

Date of Application.....

CREETOWN COPPER AND LEAD MINING COMPANY.

—Notice is hereby given, that NO FURTHER APPLICATION FOR SHARES can be received after SATURDAY, the 15th inst., S. SYRETT, Sec. pro tem.

No. 12, George-yard, Lombard-street, May 9, 1852.

AUSTRALIA—DEVON AND CORNWALL MINERS' GOLD COMPANY.

Capital £50,000, in £1 shares, paid up.—No further call or liability.

ON THE COST-BOOK SYSTEM.

DIRECTORS.

SAMUEL WEATHERLEY, Esq., St. James's-place, New Cross, Chairman.

JAMES LANG, Esq., M.D., Chichester-place, Exeter

W. G. GARD, Esq., Devon Great Consolidated Mines), Tavistock

Captain JAMES PEACHEY LANGLEY, Mornington-crescent

JAMES CARTHEW, Esq., Calstock, Cornwall

JOSEPH EDGE-OMBE, Esq., Tavistock

(With power to add to their number.)

BANKERS.

Messrs. Barclay, Bevan, and Co., London; and the Devon and Cornwall Bank, Tavistock; the Union Bank of Australia, Sydney.

SOLICITOR AND SECRETARY—James Ives, Esq.

OFFICES.—11, CLEMENTS-LANE, LOMBARD-STREET.

The extraordinary discoveries of gold in the districts of Bathurst, Brisbane, Moreton Bay, the Hunter, Clarence, and Crookwell Rivers, led to the formation of this Company by a union of interests with the miners of the West of England—so that under their practical experience some of the mineral riches of Australia might be developed.

With a view of affording full scope for the accomplishment of these desirable results, the Company has purchased, under an indisputable title, a Government grant of 797 acres of freehold land, bounded on two sides by the Crookwell River, and in the very centre of the auriferous district of Bathurst, being situated about midway between the town and the lake bearing that name. This part of Australia is known to be auriferous to a great extent—an assertion further strengthened by repeated notices in the Sydney Journals, and fully verified by private advices; from which it is ascertained that mining operations are now progressing to a considerable extent in the several districts approaching the locality of the Company's property.

Mr. W. G. Gard (who now and has been for the last seven years, in the employ of the Devon Great Consolidated Mining Company, and previous to that period spent several years in Australia) has been appointed General Manager, to select an able staff and the requisite machinery for the objects of the Company, and will repair to Australia as soon as his present engagements will permit. In the interim, however, Capt. James Peachey Langley has been dispatched, per *Gipsy Queen*, to take surveys, report on the land, and forward all preliminary arrangements. The well-known experience, energy, and integrity of Mr. Gard must be a sufficient guarantee that every exertion will be used to render the explorations of the Company beneficial to the shareholders; and the Directors have much pleasure in referring to the nature of the engagement made with that gentleman, inasmuch as it not only evidences the soundness of the Company's proceedings, but is a test of the practicability of its operations, Mr. Gard having consented to the appointment at a moderate salary, combining a reciprocal interest by a percentage on the returns secured for the Company, thus stimulating his enterprise, so as to secure the development of the mineral resources of the district in the most speedy, efficient, and practical manner.

Application for the remaining shares may be made in the usual form to any of the following brokers, or to the Secretary, at the offices of the Company, 11, Clements-lane, Lombard-street:—Messrs. Sims and Hill, Stock Exchange, London; George Baker, Esq., Stock Exchange, Liverpool; John Clark, Esq., Southamption; Charles S. Edsell, Esq., Truro, Cornwall; Messrs. T. W. Flint and Co., Stockbrokers, Hull; T. Sandford, Esq., Exeter; Frederick Olding, Esq., Stockbroker, Brighton; G. J. Phillips, Esq., Camborne, Cornwall; J. Sims, Esq., Calstock; J. Sergeant, Esq., Linton, Cambridgehire; J. K. Thomas, Esq., Stockbroker, Bristol.—London, April, 1852.

WEST GRANADA OR VERAGUAS GOLD AND SILVER MINING COMPANY.

Provisionally Registered pursuant to 7th and 8th Vic., cap. 110.

Capital £100,000, in 100,000 shares of £1 each, to be paid in full on allotment; with power (upon the adoption of the agents' report) to increase the capital to £200,000.

TRUSTEES.

FREDERICK MILDRED, Esq., Nicholas-lane.

GEORGE CLIVE, Esq., 20, Eaton-square.

DIRECTORS.

GEORGE THOMAS BRAINE, Esq., Chairman, 8, Hyde-park-terrace.

CHARLES BARBER, Esq., Croydon.

GEORGE CLIVE, Esq., 20, Eaton-square.

FREDERICK MANGLES, Esq., 17, Gracechurch-street.

BENJAMIN SHAW, Esq., the Priory, Kilburn.

GEORGE SUCH, Esq., M.D., F.L.S., 21, Nottingham-street, Regent's-park.

JOSEPH THOMPSON, Esq., 43, Gloucester-terrace, Hyde-park.

MARMADUKE WYVILL, Esq., M.P., 13, Chester-street, Grosvenor-place.

ALEXANDER YOUNG, Esq., 11, King William-street.

BANKERS—Messrs. Masterson, Peters, and Co.; the Commercial Bank of London.

BROKERS—Messrs. Hichens and Harrison, 18, Threadneedle-street.

SOLICITORS—Messrs. Baker, Ruck, and Jennings, 34, Lime-street.

SECRETARY—Mr. William Webb, C.E.

OFFICES.—1, ROYAL EXCHANGE-BUILDINGS.

This Company is formed for the purpose of purchasing and effectually working gold and silver mines in the province of Veraguas, New Granada.

1. The Directors have entered into a provisional contract for the purchase of very valuable gold and silver mining property, at Port Bowen and Howardsville, in Veraguas, on the River Belen, or Palenque, and its tributaries, which river empties itself into the Caribbean Sea in about latitude N. 9°, longitude W. 81°, 14 mile west of the port of Escribano, and about 50 statute miles west of Chagres.

2. The property is intersected by one main vein of gold and silver, called the Morgan Vein, and two cross veins, called the Coleman and Delafield Veins; the three veins embrace 5400 feet in length, and there are other less considerable veins. The main vein is upwards of 5 feet in thickness. Thirty-four different tests have been made of the value of the ore of the veins, taken from different depths from the outcropping. The average results are given in the supplement.

3. A large quantity of ore has been raised, partly by the present vendors, but in great part by the Spaniards, who worked the mines in the years 1802-3-4, having no machinery, and using only the common wooden bowl of the country. This ore is now ready for the crushing mill, and is estimated to produce gold of the value of £188,000. For this, and for the mining property described in clauses 1, 2, and 7, the vendors require £150,000, partly in money, partly in produce, but the greater proportion in free shares—the whole arrangement, however, being entirely subject to the receipt of a satisfactory report from the agents of the Directors—and provision being made for retaining in the hands of the Directors a large proportion of the free shares, until the whole of the capital shall have been returned to the shareholders from the profits of the mines.

4. Agents, appointed by the Directors, will proceed to Veraguas, to investigate, on the part of the Company, the statements of the vendors, with reference to the situation, extent, and resources of the mines, and the quantity and value of the ore already quarried, and to report thereon to the directors.

5. The directors have the absolute and unconditional power to adopt or reject the contract, at any time within one month after the reception of the report so to be obtained from their agents.

6. No money, shares, or other benefit will be derived by the vendors until the directors shall have adopted the contract. But in case of such adoption, the power to increase the capital now taken up, shall be exercised, and the additional shares offered (optionally) *pro rata* to the then shareholders.

7. There already exist on the property dwelling houses and furniture, out-houses, &c., constituting accommodation for 12 officers and 40 workmen; mill-house, three Chilian mills, with gearing, boats, utensils, and other mining requisites, besides land at Howardsville, with buildings. The present vendors have expended £11,600 and upwards in developing the mines.

8. The title to the mines is derived directly from the Government of the Republic of New Granada, to which point the attention of the agents will be particularly directed.

9. The situation of the mines is mountainous and healthy.

10. It is within 20 days' steaming of England.

11. No royalty is payable, nor any dues to the Government.

12. The vendors have laid before the directors a certified copy of the original denouncement and subsequent proceedings, granting the property in the mines to the vendors, and the reports of Mr. Richard Taylor, the geologist, and of Mr. Charles Mieg, mining engineer, as to the nature of the strata and the resources of the mines.

13. The respectability of the parties whose statements have been submitted on the subject of the mines has been fully attested, and rests upon the highest authority. The specimens were sent over in boxes, sealed with the British Consular seal, and opened in the presence of the directors. An assay of these has been made by Messrs. Johnson and Matthey, a copy of whose report is subjoined. The documents and the specimens may be seen at the company's office.

14. The want of the requisite machinery has hitherto been the impediment to the development of these mines. The fuel for steam-engines is abundant at Port Bowen, and of the best resinous qualities. Native labour may be plentifully procured. The ore is easily crushed, consisting principally of decomposed feldspar and quartz. The levels of the workings have at present been carried below 5 feet above the water level of the district, and the vein has increased in richness in proportion to its depth.

15. The promoters of this undertaking have consented to receive in full of all claims for their interest, 6000 paid-up shares, and one-tenth of the net surplus profit which may remain divisible in each year, after paying a dividend of 10 per cent. to the shareholders.

16. In case, on receipt of the report, or from any other cause, the directors shall determine to advise the shareholders not to proceed any further with the undertaking, they engage that any shareholder intimating, in writing, his desire to withdraw from the company shall be at liberty to do so, and receive back the original 20s. per share, deducting the actual expenses incurred, and which the directors engage shall not exceed 2s. per share.

To recapitulate. The unquestionable character of the title, the exemption from royalty and dues, the short distance from England, the proximity to the Atlantic coast, the quantity and quality of the ore at surface, extracted from the hill above adit level, the prospect of speedy returns from this source, the great extent of the veins, and their progressive increase in richness in proportion to the depth, according to the tests made, afford ample ground for expectation that the dividends of the company will equal those of the richest gold and silver mines now known, and that the provisional contract entered into by the directors will, upon the verification of the report, have secured to the shareholders the possession, in perpetuity, of a property of great and increasing value.

Applications for shares may be made to the directors, at the offices of the company, 1, Royal Exchange-buildings, in the form annexed.

SUPPLEMENT.

Results of the different tests applied to the ore from the Morgan vein:—

	Above Water Level.	Per Ton.
At the outcropping.....	Fl. 22 0 in.....	81 62 c.
".....	19 0	14 00
".....	16 4	34 83
".....	10 1	12 86
".....	9 0	147 55
".....	7 0	999 50
".....	6 0	982 27

Copy of the Report of Messrs. Johnson and Matthey, on the Assay of the Specimens:—

Assay Office, 79, Hatton-garden, London, April 8, 1852.

The two boxes of gold ore from the Fort Bowen Gold Mine have had fair samples selected from each, and contain the following proportions of fine gold and silver to the ton of 20 cwt.:

Box No.	Gold	Silver	Oz. dwt. gr.
No. 1, poor quartz—			
Gold.....	12 16 16		
Silver.....	5 16 8		
Box No. 1, soft stuff contained in three smaller boxes—			
Gold.....	12 16 16		
Silver.....	6 10 0		
Box No. 3, rich quartz—			
Gold.....	37 18 1		
Silver.....	15 3 12		
Box No. 3, rich soft stuff—			
Gold.....	98 11 16		
Silver.....	29 15 0		

JOHNSON AND MATTHEY.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR SHARES.

To the Directors of the West Granada or Veraguas Gold and Silver Mining Company.

Gentlemen,—I request that you will allot me shares in this Company, and I hereby undertake to accept the same, or any smaller number, and to make the payment of £1 per share when required.

Dated this..... day of..... 1852.

Name.....

Occupation or profession.....

Residence.....

Reference.....

Name.....

Address.....

CARSONS CREEK CONSOLIDATED MINING COMPANY.

—Notice is hereby given, that COPIES of the INSTRUCTIONS furnished to Messrs. Hawes, Sandeman, and Carrington, the DEPUTATION sent to CALIFORNIA by this Company to investigate the Title to the Property, and the Value of the Mine, may be OBTAINED by the shareholders on application at this OFFICE.

By order of the board, H. NESBITT, Secretary.

Allhallows Chambers, Lombard-street, May 8, 1852.

TO AUSTRALIAN AND CALIFORNIAN GOLD MINING COMPANIES.

—Mr. RUTLAND'S IMPROVED GOLD WASHING MACHINE, as used in the Imperial Mines and Diggings in Siberia, and capable of washing 100 tons of alluvial soil per diem, is ON VIEW at Mr. Walker's, 13, CITY ROAD, LONDON.

For further particulars apply (by letter) to Mr. Rutland, 45, Stanhope-street, Gloucester-gate, Regent's Park.

TO GOLD MINING COMPANIES, MANUFACTURERS, AND OTHERS.—STEAM-ENGINES FOR SALE.—A DECIDED BARGAIN.

TWO SECOND-HAND double cylinder HIGH AND LOW PRESSURE CONDENSING ENGINES, of 30-horse power each, may be had together or separate, and may be seen at work. Also a NEW ONE, of 30-horse power. Consumption of coal 24 lbs. per horse power per hour.—Apply in the first instance to "X. Y. Z." care of Messrs. Wm. Joyce and Co., engineers, &c., Greenwich Iron Works, Kent.

GREGORY'S HOTEL, 29, CHEAPSIDE, LONDON.

Bed, 1s. 6d.; Breakfast, 1s. 6d.; Servants, 9d. per day. Omnibuses to and from all the Railway Stations set down at the door.—Gentlemen connected with the MINING INTEREST are particularly invited to patronise this Hotel.

WELLINGTON GREGORY, Proprietor.

RIDER'S HOTEL, No. 43, SALISBURY-SQUARE.

FLEET STREET, LONDON.

CENTRAL—AIRY—QUIET—MODERATE.

—The Mining Journal taken in and filed.

SLADE AND BOYLAND CONSOLS COPPER AND SILVER-LEAD MINE, SAINT IVE, CORNWALL.

ON THE COST-BOOK PRINCIPLE.

Divided into 4000 shares.

This mine is situated in the parish of St. Ives, midway between Callington and Liskeard, and, consequently, surrounded by the productive and well-known South and West Cornwall Copper Mines, the Trellawny, Treleane, and Mary Ann Silver-Lead Mines, and immediately adjoining the celebrated Bickon Wood Mine.

The sett is about three-quarters of a mile square, and granted to the present proprietors at 1-15th dues. The country is a beautiful light blue hills, and about a quarter of a mile from the Cornish range of granite. Two copper and one lead lode have been discovered, and several other known lodes (both copper and lead) traverse the sett. In fact, this property is likely to become the most productive mining adventure in the eastern district of the county.

An adit has been driven 40 fathoms on No. 1 copper lode, which contains gossan, soft spar, mundle, and beautiful stones of yellow copper ore—almost saving work; and at the junction of the copper and lead lodes there is a sink about 3 fathoms deep on the course of the lode, from which good stones of lead have been risen. A shaft has been sunk about 4 fathoms on No. 2 copper lode, which is also of a very promising character.

The present proprietors are desirous to dispose of 3000 shares, at 15s. per share. The sum of £250 to be paid for the sett and the work done, and the remaining £2250 to be expended in effectually working the mine. The 1000 reserved shares to be free from calls till the £2250 has been expended; but from and after that time the reserved shares shall be equally liable to calls, if any be required, as the 3000 shares. It is, however, confidently believed by competent judges, that the above-named sum will be sufficient to bring the mine into a profitable state.

For further information, or to treat for the mine, apply to Mr. Richard Browning, Callington Town, Liskeard; or to Mr. Francis Hill, Slade, St. Ives, both near Callington.—Callington, May 4, 1852.—[C-7] This will be inserted but once.]

TREWORLIS AND TRENTHICK TIN AND COPPER MINES, in the parish of WENDRON, CORNWALL.

Held under a lease of 21 years from His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales.

CONDUCTED ON THE COST-BOOK PRINCIPLE.

Divided into 5120 parts, of 10s. each.—Deposit 5s. per share.

MANAGER AT THE MINES—Captain John Burgan.

CAPTAIN—John Burgan, jun.

These mines are situated in the best tin district in Cornwall, being in the immediate neighbourhood of Wheal Trumphet, Wheal Vor, Trevenan, and Wheal Love, the lodes of the latter (remarkable for their rich produce) running through the sett, which extends upwards of a mile on the east and west lode and three-quarters on the north and south. The north and east parts are in a granite stratification of a very promising character for mineral deposit, but the principal part of the old workings are in the kyllas, or clay-slate. It had not been worked for 90 years when the present proprietors obtained possession, and then only to the 12 fathom level below the adit, at which depth

THE MINING SHARE LIST.

Shares.	Mines.	Paid.	Last Price.	Present Price.	Dividends per Share Declared.	Last Paid.
5190	Alfred Consols (copper), Phillack	2 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	3 6 0 to Mar. 1852	20 12 0 March
1348	All-ry-Croft (silver-lead), Talybont, Wales	3	7 1/2	7 1/2	0 7 6 to Oct. 1851	0 5 0 Jan.
3000	Anglo-Saxo Coal Company	3	3 1/2	3 1/2	10 per cent. Jan.	10 per cent. Jan.
1624	Balnewidder (tin), St. Just	1 1/2	10	10	9 6 to Jan. 1852	0 4 to Jan.
4008	Bedford United (copper), Tavistock Devon	2 1/2	6	6 1/2	3 6 0 to April	0 2 6 to April
5000	Black Craig (lead), Kirkeudbrightshire	5	3	3	0 2 6 to Nov. 1851	0 2 6 to Nov.
44	Bocawell Downs (tin), St. Just	1 1/2	100	100	750 0 to Feb. 1849	3 15 to Feb.
200	Botalack (tin and copper), St. Just	9 1/2	130	130	230 0 to May, 1852	0 5 to June
1000	Bryntall, Llanidloes, Montgomeryshire	2 1/2	13	13 1/4	0 5 to June	0 5 to June
1000	Callington (lead and copper), Callington, Cornwall	2 1/2	13	13 1/4	0 5 to June	0 5 to June
4000	Calstock United (copper)	2 1/2	4	4	0 5 to Sept. 1847	0 5 to Sept.
1000	Carn Brea (copper and tin), Illogan	15	70	70	0 5 to Oct. 1851	0 5 to Oct.
128	Conford (copper), Gwennap, Cornwall	75	6 1/2	6 1/2	208 0 to Mar. 1852	2 0 to Mar.
356	Condurow (copper and tin), Camborne, Cornwall	30	98	98	15 0 to Feb. 1852	2 0 to Feb.
126	Cwmystwith (lead), Cardiganshire	60	170	170	5 0 to 1851	5 0 to 1851
1024	Devon Great Consols (copper), Tavistock	1	300	300	262 10 to Mar. 1852	7 0 to March
672	Ding-Dong (tin), Gwilt	3	300	300	55 0 to 1850	5 0 to 1850
160	Dolcoath (copper and tin), Camborne	252 1/2	29	29	853 14 to 1847	8 14 to 1847
3560	Drake Walls (tin and copper), Calstock	6 1/2	90	90	232 0 to 1843	2 0 to 1843
128	East Pool (tin and copper), Pool, Illogan, Cornwall	125	150	150	242 10	2 10 to 1843
94	East Wheal George (copper), Illogan, Cornwall	24 1/2	150	150	242 10	2 10 to 1843
128	East Wheal Hoes (silver-lead), Newlyn	60	385	385	2245 0 to Mar. 1852	10 0 to March
3000	Fenton Pottery Coal and Iron	6	30	30	10 per cent. p. ann. div.	10 per cent. Jan.
404	Fowey Consols (copper), Tywardreath	40	30	30	45 per cent. to June	10 per cent. 1 year
3715	General Mining Company for Ireland (copper and lead)	1 1/2	150	150	440 0	4 0 to 1851
100	Goginan (lead), Cardiganshire, Wales	5	150	150	353 6 9 Jan. 1851	0 4 in May
96	Great Consols (copper), Gwennap, Cornwall	1000	200	200	127 0 to Feb. 1852	0 2 6 to Aug.
11000	Great Polgoth (tin), St. Austell	3	4 1/2	4 1/2	25 0 to Feb. 1844	Feb. 1844
1024	Great Work (tin), Gernoe	100	200	200	3 0 to 1847	3 0 to 1847
1024	Harodafon (lead), near Liskeard, Cornwall	24 1/2	16	16	0 5 to Sept. 1851	0 5 to Sept.
1000	Holmbyr (lead and copper), Callington	24 1/2	16	16	2 0 to Aug.	0 10 to Aug.
3000	Holyford (copper), near Tipperary	11	7 1/2	7 1/2	1036 0 to 5th Feb.	2 0 to Feb.
786	Kirkcudbrightshire (lead), Kirkcudbright	9 1/2	4	4	670 0 to 1st April	15 0 to April
1000	Lewis (tin and copper), St. Erth	17	13	13	0 6 to July	0 4 6 to April
160	Levant (copper and tin), St. Just	2 1/2	95	95	7 10 0 to Apr. 1852	7 p. ct. p. annum
100	Lisburne (lead), Cardiganshire, Wales	75	650	650	239 0 to April	5 0 to April
5000	Low's Patent Copper Smelting Company	9	10	10	235 0 to Jan.	4 0 to Jan.
5000	Merfyn (lead), Flint	2 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	1 1 to 5th April	0 16 to Mar.
10000	Mining Company of Ireland (copper, lead, and coal)	2 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	20 9 to Mar. 1852	0 10 to 4th Ju
300	North Pool (copper and tin), Pool	22 1/2	175	175	0 10 to 4th Ju	0 10 to 4th Ju
140	North Wheal Basset (copper and tin), Illogan	10	180	180	75 0 to Mar. 1852	15 0 to March
6000	North Wheal Basset (copper and tin), Illogan	10	180	180	18 14 6 to Nov.	0 10 to Nov.
6400	Par Consols (copper), St. Blazey	1 1/2	14	14	260 0 to Nov.	2 10 to Nov.
1160	Perran St. George (copper and tin), Perranzabuloe	21 1/2	40	40	29 0 to April 1852	3 0 to April
300	Phoenix (copper and tin), Linkinghorne	30	240	240	119 15 to May, 1852	4 0 to May
500	Providence Mines (tin), Uny Lelant	30 1/2	224	224	4 10 to Mar. 1851	0 10 to Mar.
286	South Garadon (copper), St. Cleer	2 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/2	0 17 6 to Apr. 1852	0 7 6 to Apr.
356	South Tregus (copper), Redruth, Cornwall	16	130	130	864 0 to Feb. 1852	5 0 to Feb.
356	South Wheal Frances (copper), Illogan	90	130	130	11 10	2 11 to July, 1849
356	South Wheal Frances (copper), Illogan	90	130	130	5 17 6 Sept. 1850	0 6 to July
1024	St. Aubyn and Grylls (copper and tin) Breage	3 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	14 7 6 to Nov.	0 10 to Sept.
1024	St. Ives Consols (tin), St. Ives	16	125	125	4680 15 to 1848	0 5 Oct. 1847
1000	Stray Park and Camborne Veau (copper), Cornwall	40	10	10	402 10 to 5th April	8 10 to March
5000	Tamar Consols (silver-lead), Berrisford	4 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	269 15 to Mar. 1852	8 10 to March
5000	Tinctor (copper and tin), near Pool, Illogan	7	11 1/2	11 1/2	10 0 to Feb.	8 10 to March
512	Trevelan (silver-lead), Menheniot	6 1/2	24	24	2 10 to Sept. 1851	9 10 to Sept.
5000	Trevelan Consols (copper), Redruth	6 1/2	24	24	2 6 to March	0 5 to March
96	Trevelan (copper), Gwennap, Cornwall	32 1/2	290	290	177 5 to Apr. 1852	4 0 to April
120	Trevelan (copper), Gwennap, Cornwall	130	180	180	0 6 to Feb. 1852	3 0 to April
120	Trevelan (copper), Gwennap, Cornwall	130	180	180	390 0 to 3d April	16 0 to 3d Apr
100	Trumpet Consols (tin), near Helston	55	120	120	135 0 to Jan.	12 10 to Jan.
200	United Mines (copper), Gwennap	80	200	200	0 0 in 1850	5 0 in 1850
1024	Wellington (copper and tin), Perranzabuloe	7 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	2339 10 to Feb. 1852	8 0 to Feb.
356	Wheal Caradon (copper), Liskeard, Cornwall	20	150	150	1 0 to July, 1851	0 5 to July
1024	Wheal Providence (tin), St. Erth	5 1/2	51	51	12 10 to Feb.	2 10 to Feb.
356	Wheal Basset (copper), Illogan	10 1/2	91	91	193 10 to Feb.	3 10 to Feb.
356	Wheal Brewer (copper), Gwennap, Cornwall	4	650	650	21 5 to Aug. 1851	3 0 to Aug.
356	Wheal Buller (copper), Redruth	5 1/2	31	31	130 0	10 0 to Feb.
100	Wheal Trevelan (tin and copper), St. Agnes	70	31	31	209 10 to Apr. 1851	4 0 to April
128	Wheal Friendship (copper) Devon	120	125	125	25 10 to April, 1851	0 10 to May
5000	Wheal Golden Consols (silver-lead), Perranzabuloe	3	8 1/2	8 1/2	7 15 to March	0 10 to March
430	Wheal Lovel (tin), Helston	33	37	37	348 per cent. March 1852	25 p. ct. March
112	Wheal Margaret (tin), Uny Lelant	79	140	140		
512	Wheal Mary Ann (lead), Menheniot	5 1/2	43	43		
40	Wheal Owles, St. Just, Cornwall	140	250	250		
240	Wheal South (tin), Uny Lelant	30 1/2	185	185		
156	Wheal Tregon (tin and copper), Camborne, Cornwall	107	45	45		
512	Wheal Trevelan (silver-lead), Liskeard, Cornwall	91	23 1/2	23 1/2		
1024	Wheal Tregon (tin and copper), Gwennap, Cornwall	91	23 1/2	23 1/2		
5000	Wicklow (copper), Wicklow	5	29 1/2	29 1/2		

FOREIGN MINES.

Shares.	Mines.	Paid.	Last Price.	Present Price.	Dividends per Share Declared.	Last Paid.
10000	Alcan Mining Company (copper), Norway	214 1/2	3	3	3 0 to Mar. 1848	—
5000	Brasilia Imperial (gold), Brazil	244	1 1/2	1 1/2	3 17 6 to Dec. 1844	—
10000	Cobre Copper Company (copper), Cuba	40	34 1/2	34 1/2	5 10 to Jan. 1852	27 to Jan. 1851
10000	Copiapu Mining Company (copper), Chile	14	40 1/2	40 1/2	3 18 0 to Oct. 1851	5 10 to Oct. 1851
20000	General Mining Association (iron & coal), Nova Scotia	20	10 1/2	10 1/2	6 10 to June, 1851	10 10 to June, 1851
2700	Marmato (gold), Colombia	2 1/2	12	12	3 0 to Dec. 1851	17 to Dec. 1851
1000	Royal Santiago (copper), Cuba	12	7 1/2	7 1/2	33 4 0 to July, 1846	—
7100	St. John del Rey (gold), Brazil	15	27 1/2	27 1/2	15 17 6 to Dec. 1851	17 10 to Dec.
43174	United Mexican (silver), Mexico	Av. 28 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	1 12 6 to Feb. 1850	75. 6d. Feb. 1850

MINES WHICH HAVE SOLD ORES.

Shares.	Mines.	Paid.	Last Price.	Present Price.	Shares.	Mines.	Paid.	Last Price.	Present Price.
940	Balnew Consols (tin), Uny Lelant	3 1/2	3	3	5000	Mendip Hills (lead), near Bristol	3 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
1024	Balnewidder United (tin), Sanceed	3 1/2	1	1	1024	Mill Pool (tin and copper), St. Hilary	4 1/2	3	4 1/2
500	Bell and Lanthorn (copper), Gwennap	6 1/2	1	1	2000	Molland (copper)	3 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
2000	Bishopstone (silver-lead), Glamorganshire	4	4 1/2	4 1/2	4500	Mount Tia (tin & cop.), Lelant, Corn.	1 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2
1000	Bisnavor (iron), South Wales	50	10	10	320	Nasegollan (tin and copper), Camborne	11	12	12
1024	Bodmin Consols (lead), Wadebridge	7 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	3000	Nanteos (lead), Cardiganshire	39	15	15
1024	Bodmin Wheal Mary (copper), Bodmin	10 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	3000	Nant-y-Car (copper), near Rhayader	2	10	10
1024	Boringdon Park (silver-lead), Plympton	3 1/2	6	6	2000	North Downs (copper), Redruth	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2
240	Boscon (tin), St. Just	15	16	16	2000	North Levant (tin and copper), St. Just	11	2	2
2400	Boscon (tin), St. Just	1	6	6	1024	North Buller (copper), Redruth	7 1/2	10	10
5250	Bottle Hill (copper) Plympton	1 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3000	North Tamar (silver-lead & copper) Devon	2 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
12000	Bronfod (lead), Wales	1 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	1200	North Wh. Buller, or St. Gt. Tolvus	6	7	7
2390	Bryn-Arian (lead), Cardiganshire	3	12	12	3048	Okel Tor (lead), Calstock	3	5	5
1024	Busparro (tin and copper), Gwennap	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	512	Old Brimpts (tin), Lydford, Ashburton	3	5	5
3000	Burich Consols (silver-lead), Cardiganshire	4	4	4	256	Old Wheal Basset (copper), Redruth	3 1/2	2	2
1000	Cae-Gwynn (silver-lead), Cardiganshire	1	2	2	1500	Pembroke & East Crinnis (cop.), St. Aust.	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2
4000	Calstock Consols (copper)	4 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	6000	Pencraig (lead), Carnarvon	4	5	5
3000	Carbona (tin and copper), Crown	4 1/2	4	4	4000	Pendarves and St. Aubyn (tin and copper)	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
3000	Carthor Con. (cop. & lead), Wadebridge	4 1/2	4	4	1096	Pendarves Consols (copper), Camborne	1 1/2	2	2
1056	Carvannall (copper), Gwennap	4 1/2	7	7	2048	Pentire Glaze (silver-lead), St. Mynver	5 1/2	25	25
200	Cefn Bruno (lead), Cardiganshire	21	50	50	1024	Penzance Consols (tin) Sanceed	3 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
9000	Charlston United (tin), Cornwall	5 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	1000	Peter Tavy and Mary Tavy (copper)	4 1/2	6	6
1024	Chryse (tin and copper), St. Enoder	5 1/2	6	6	1000	Peter Tavy (tin), St. Agnes	15	13 1/2	13 1/2
3000	Coal Mary Pool (lead), Llanvannor	15	15	15	1000	Pogras and Llanaraw (copper and tin)	10	10	10
3510	Cook's Kitchen (copper and tin), Illogan	15 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	1024	Porkella United (tin), Wendron	3 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
1000	Copper Beltom (copper), Crown	10	7	7	2048	Prace Consols	3 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
900	Craig Grange (silver-lead), Cardiganshire	10	12	12	2048	Prince Albert Cons. (tin), Perranzabuloe	2 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2
1500	Craig-y-Mwyn (lead), Llanrhadr, Mont.	8 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	7000	Roeth Consolidated, Towedack	4 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
356	Craig and Bellawen (copper), Camborne	23 1/2	19	19	2500	Rhoswydol and Bachelidion (lead) Wales	11 1/2	16	16
128	Creag Braws (copper), Cornwall	15	15	15	1948	Rix Hill (tin), Tavistock	3 1/2	1	1
5000	Cubert (silver-lead), Cornwall	15 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	5000	Rocks and Treverbyn (tin), St. Austell	4 1/2	4	4
1000	Cwm Daren, Wales	15	15	15	256	Roswagor (copper and tin), Gwinnar	3 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
1000	Cwm Erbin (lead), Cardiganshire	7	2 1/2	2 1/2	3048	Runnaford Coombe (tin)	3 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
2000	Cyffnodd Fawr (lead), Llanegryn	1 1/2	1	1	1024	Sidney Goldolphin (copper), Breage	4 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2
2000	Dalrhew (copper and lead), Brecon	1 1/2	5	5	6000	Silver Valley & Wh. Brothers (silver-lead)	1 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2
1000	Daren (silver-lead), Cardiganshire	3	3 1/2	3 1/2	3000	South Carn Brea (copper), Illogan	10 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2
7100	Derwent (silver-lead), Durham	10	2	2	3000	South Friendship Wh. Ann (copper & tin)	30	28	28
3924	Devon and Courtenay Consols (copper)	2 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	3000	South of Scotland	15	1 1/2	1 1/2
1024	Devon and Cornwall United (copper), Tav.	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	3000	South Speed (copper and tin), Uny Lelant	25	30	30
5120	Dhurro (copper) Ireland	2 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	9000	South Tamar (silver-lead), Boer Ferris	1 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2
4000	Dolwyddelan (copper), Merioneth	4	1	1	356	South Wheal Josiah (copper), Calstock	2	4 1/2	4 1/2
128	Drift Moor (tin), Sanceed	4	4	4	2048	Spernae Moor (copper), St. Just	30	40	40
3000	Dyffryn (lead), Wales	10 1/2	12	12	999	St. Mynver Consols silver-lead	1 1/2	3	3
1024	East Alfred Consols (lead & cop.)	2 1/2	5	5	667	Tavy Consols (copper), near Tavistock	9 1/2	5	5
356	East Basset (copper) Redruth	15	13 1/2	13 1/2	1000	Tavernbury Con. (cop.), St. Ives, Liskeard	3	2 1/2	2 1/2
1948	East Crovnadale (copper), Tavistock	6	2	2	1024	Trannaek and Bosense, St. Erv.	1 1/2	4	4
300	East Daren (lead), Cardiganshire	19	85	85	1024	Trannaek United Mines (tin and copper)	1 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2
1100	East Frongoch (lead)	12	5	5	1024	Trebarvah, Perranuthnoe	1	6 1/2	6 1/2
4000	East Gunnis Lake Junction (copper)	1	1	1	1024	Tregorden (silver-lead) Wadebridge	30 1/2	5	5
512	East Soton and Wheal Maude, Redruth	8 1/2	1	1	1000	Treloweth (copper), St. Erth	4 1/2	5	5
9000	East Tamar Consols (lead-lead), Boer Ferris	1 1/2	1	1	6000	Treloyon Consols (tin), St. Ives	4 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2
2048	East Wheal George (cop.), Walkhamton	1 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	3000	Trenance (copper), Helston	7	5	5
512	East Wheal Leisure (copper), Perran	14	9	9	2028	Trevilian (tin and copper), Carnarvon	2 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2
1024	East Wheal Margaret (tin and copper)	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	4000	Tyn-y-Worgold (silver-lead), near Carnarvon	4	4	4
564	Ecton Mountain (paid-up shares)	10	10 1/2	10 1/2	1024	United Mines (copper and tin), Tavistock	19 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
836	Ecton Mountain (lead & cop.), Staffordsh.	24	—	—	6000	Unity Consols (cop. & tin), Gwinnar	2	3 1/2	3 1/2
1280	Eggar Lee Llanfihangel-y-Croft (tin)	6 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	8000	Warleggan Consols (copper)	1	2	2
354	Forest (copper and silver-lead), Devon	2 1/2	1	1	1024	West Alfred Consols (copper), Phillack	11 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2
12000	Gall's y-Maen (silver-lead), Merioneth	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	6000	West Basset (copper), Illogan	3 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2
8000	Garrow (lead)	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1024	West Beam (tin), St. Austell	39 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2
2000	Georgia Consols (tin), St. Ives	4 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	356	West Darnell (copper), Gwennap	5 1/2	70	70
356	Gonnenna (copper), St. Cleer	49	12	12	1024	West Ding-dong (tin), Sanceed	2 1/2	6	6
243	Grambler & St. Aubyn (copper) Redruth	6 1/2	30	30	512	West Fowey Con. (tin & cop.), St. Blazey	40	50	50
400	Great Beam (tin), Roche and St. Austell	18 1/2	—	—	2048	West Goginan (silver-lead), Cardiganshire	3 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
4000	Great Cowarch (silver-lead), Merioneth	1 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	1024	West Par Consols (copper), St. Blazey	10	10	10
1024	Great Wheal Alfred (copper), Phillack	3 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	300	West Soton (copper), Camborne	73	100	100
150	Great Wheal Badnarr (tin and silver-lead)	3 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	940	West Tolvus (copper), Illogan	14 1/2	—	—
5000	Great Wheal Martha (cop., St.oke Gilius)	1 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	120	West Treloweth (copper), Gwennap	10 1/2	10	10
1024	Gwinnar Mines (copper), Camborne	7 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	512	West Wheal Francis (copper), Illogan	10 1/2	12	12
512	Halsmaning and Croft Gochal, copper	52 1/2	63 1/2	63 1/2	500	West Wheal Towan (cop. & tin), Illogan	25 1/2	10	10
512	Hawke's Point (copper), Uny Lelant	8 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	1024	West Wheal Treasury (copper), Gwinnar	6	6 1/2	6 1/2
9000	Illogan Down Con. (copper), Calstock	3 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	1070	Wheal Adams (lead), Christow, Exeter	13 1/2	16	16
873	Kewick (lead), Portlincule, near Kewick	14	4	4	1000	Wheal Agar (copper), Illogan	6	5	5
1024	Kilnisset and Bedford (lead and copper)	5	4	4	1228	Wheal Arthur (silver-lead) cop., Calstock	5	15 1/2	15 1/2
1024	Lee (Gwinnar), tin and copper	3 1/2	4	4	3072	Wheal Augusta (tin), St. Just	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
1743	Lamborne Wheal Maria (copper & tin)	14	8	8	940	Wheal Bal (tin), St. Just	5 1/2	5	5
388	Lanarick Consols (copper), Gwennap	4	4	4	1024	Wheal Crobar (copper), Tavistock	6 1/2	14	14 1/2
356	Lelant Consols (tin), Uny Lelant	6 1/2	15	15	1024	Wheal Chiverton (copper and tin) Penryn	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2
12000	Livrynnalews (lead), Cardiganshire	33 1/2	—	—	102	Wheal Elizabeth (copper), Redruth	23	1	1
9000	Marke Valley (copper), Carnon	10	14	14	102	Wheal Ennis (lead), St. Erme	17	15	15
					704	Wheal Francis (copper), near Tavistock	14 1/2	8	8
						Wheal Greaville (copper), Camborne	3	3	3